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U.S. Congress Nears Vote on Rebel Aid

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Congress is expected to vote Tuesday on a foreign policy bill that would allow the president to release \$14 million in aid to Nicaraguan guerrillas fighting the leftist Sandinista government.



Robert J. Dole, the Senate majority leader, right, and Senator Robert C. Byrd, the minority leader, discussed the failure of negotiations Monday on Nicaraguan rebel aid.

South Africa Holds 3 Top Opponents Of Apartheid

JOHANNESBURG — The police said Tuesday that they had arrested three leading opponents of the government, a day after President Pieter W. Botha accused activists in South Africa of seeking revolution to end white-minority rule.

U.K. Asks Soviet for Good Will

LONDON — Britain said Tuesday that it wanted a thaw in British-Soviet relations to continue despite a dispute with Moscow over spying, and it urged the Kremlin to halt retaliatory expulsions.



Arthur D. Nicholson Jr.

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Gorbachev Says U.S. Violates Accord on Talks

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, charged Tuesday that the opening round of arms talks in Geneva showed that the United States was not seeking an agreement.

Israel Agrees To Free 1,000 Palestinians In POW Swap

ATHENS — Israel has agreed to release about 1,000 Palestinians held in Israel in exchange for three Israelis captured in Lebanon, Bruno Kreisky, the former chancellor of Austria, and senior Western diplomats said Tuesday.

Vietnam Economy Remains in Shambles

BIEN HOA, Vietnam — The old furnace at the large steel mill here belches smoke, sparks and flame as grimy workers pour molten metal into long, orange streams and visitors step over large chunks of hot iron lying on the dirt floor.

Coke: The Real Thing Now a Different Thing

NEW YORK — After nearly a century as the world's best-selling soft drink, Coca-Cola is changing its secret recipe in an attempt to keep its share of the market from fizzing away.

Paris

7 West European Nations Agree to Technology Ties

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

BONN — Foreign and defense ministers of the seven-nation Western European Union agreed Tuesday to seek closer cooperation in a wide range of high-technology fields, in keeping with a recent French initiative.

But the ministers failed to come up with a joint response to President Ronald Reagan's invitation to Western allies take part in research for the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, the space-based missile defense plan popularly known as "star wars."

A statement at the end of the two-day meeting said only that the ministers had agreed to continue consultations in an effort to reach a "coordinated" answer to the U.S. invitation.

In response to questions, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, made it plain that the merits of the research plan itself were not an issue but rather that the ministers had dealt only with the possible ways of harmonizing European reactions to it.

The two days of talks were seen as the start of long and difficult exchanges about the research plan and European economic and scientific interests. The U.S. proposal, which was expected to be a major topic of discussion at the summit of industrial nations attended by Mr. Reagan here at the beginning of

May, is expected to be debated for many months.

The Western European Union includes Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. The organization, which was revived last October after many years of inactivity, is the only wholly Western European body dealing with questions of defense.

Following up on a decision taken in Rome, the ministers agreed to give the union new structures in the form of three agencies dealing with arms control, security and cooperation in armaments.

Roland Dumas, the French minister for external relations, said that he had won "overwhelming" support for the idea of a "European technological community" he proposed a week ago in a letter to the foreign ministers of the European Community as well as Spain and Portugal.

The French project is meant to enhance cooperation in such high-technology fields as lasers, microprocessors, optics and information technologies. The project's name is Eureka, borrowed from Archimedes

but standing also for European Research Coordination Agency.

Mr. Dumas and West German officials were at pains to underline that the need for technological cooperation in Europe had existed long before the U.S. space research plan was launched and that Eureka was not intended either as a rival or a substitute for the American initiative.

Mr. Dumas defined the research plan as a "military program with vital civilian implications," while he called Eureka "a vast long-range civilian program with military projections."

"The challenge to Europe is first of all technological; the military challenge will come later," Mr. Dumas said in a statement.

"If our countries were to find themselves weakened technologically," he added, "their capacity to contribute effectively to their own defense would be reduced and their political weight would be diminished at the same time."

Mr. Dumas said that his government would follow up the initiative with some of the smaller European countries.

Mr. Genscher and the West Ger-

man defense minister, Manfred Wörner, warmly welcomed the French idea on the grounds that technological cooperation has become an increasingly important element of European unification.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl announced last week that he will send a team of experts to Washington to examine the conditions in which West Germany would take part in research for the U.S. space-based defense plan.

Mr. Kohl had added that West Germany would participate only if a "fair partnership" were guaranteed and be called for further consultations with other European countries.

Britain is understood to be the only one of the seven governments present to be decidedly cool to the French idea. One of the reasons cited was that Britain does not like the idea of yet another European agency.

The British defense minister, Michael Heseltine, indicated Tuesday that his view of European "consultation" about the space research plan differed from that of some of his colleagues. He said that European governments would first have

to consult bilaterally with the United States to find out what their scientific and industrial contributions should be and that consultation in Europe should follow.

Some of his colleagues seemed to think that the consultations should begin in Europe.

The two-day WEU conference underlined the quandary in which European governments find themselves as they ponder the U.S. invitation to join the space-defense research. Although the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, dropped his original 60-day deadline for a reply from allies on whether they would participate, several diplomats confessed that they felt pressured by Washington.

One diplomat listed these factors in the debate:

Europe could not afford to miss the technological breakthrough that the research plan might bring; some European industries were anxious to participate and in some cases might accept individual contracts; gifted specialists might be hired away, and technology transfers from the United States to Europe might remain difficult.



Prince Norodom Sihanouk

Sihanouk Seeks to Quit Coalition

BEIJING — Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia has sought to resign as president of the Cambodian coalition government-in-exile that opposes the Vietnamese-backed regime in Phnom Penh, foreign diplomats said Tuesday.

The diplomats said that Prince Sihanouk wrote to Khieu Samphan, the Communist prime minister of the coalition, tendering his resignation for health reasons. Telephone calls to the prince's residence in Pyongyang, North Korea, went unanswered Tuesday.

According to the diplomats, Sihanouk, who has previously threatened to resign in protest against his two coalition partners, is not in poor health, although he has seemed tired recently and could be suffering from high blood pressure.

The coalition, recognized by the United Nations, affiliates Sihanouk's followers with those of the non-Communist Khmer Rouge and the Communist Khmer Rouge.

As a former leader of Cambodia, the prince is useful to the guerrillas for his political respectability. He offsets the presence of the Khmer Rouge and makes it easier for Southeast Asian countries to back the coalition.

His offer of resignation may reflect his unease about the limited aid given to his forces by the stronger Khmer Rouge during recent Vietnamese offensives against guerrilla bases on the Thai border, the diplomats said.

Beneath a veneer of unity against Vietnam, which invaded Cambodia in 1978 and installed a pro-Hanoi government in Phnom Penh, the guerrilla alliance is bitterly divided.

In 1981 Sihanouk publicly rejected statements by Khieu Samphan, who was president of Cambodia when the Vietnamese drove the Khmer Rouge from power, that the Vietnamese killed three of the prince's children, his grandchildren and other relatives.

"Those people were murdered by the Khmer Rouge," the prince told the New York Times.

On Monday, Sihanouk's office publicized a letter to the Indonesian foreign minister, Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, in which the prince declined to attend the 30th anniversary meeting of the Asia-Africa Conference in Bandung, Representatives of 80 nations are gathering in the Javan town for the commemoration of the conference held there in 1955.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Says SS-20 Sites Still Being Built

WASHINGTON (NYT) — Reagan administration officials say the Soviet Union is continuing construction work on seven sites for SS-20 medium-range missiles in Europe, despite a six-month moratorium on new deployment of such missiles announced by Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

The officials said Monday that the seven sites, each of which is capable of holding three of the three-warhead SS-20s, had been under construction before Mr. Gorbachev made his announcement on April 7.

"We expect that they will deploy in all of the sites that were begun prior to April 7, and probably hold off putting up new sites until the moratorium runs out," a high-ranking State Department official said. He said an eighth site was being built in Soviet Asia.

Honecker Starts 2-Day Visit to Italy

ROME (Reuters) — Erich Honecker, the East German leader, began talks Tuesday with Italian political leaders at the start of a two-day visit. Mr. Honecker's stay, which will include an audience with Pope John Paul II, is the first by an East German head of state and government to the capital of a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the European Community. Bettino Craxi, Italy's Socialist prime minister, visited East Berlin in July 1984.

In September, Mr. Honecker indefinitely postponed a planned visit to West Germany on short notice, under what Western diplomats called heavy Soviet pressure.

Christian Militia Pulls Back in Sidon

SIDON, Lebanon (Reuters) — Christian militiamen pulled out of front-line positions here Tuesday after battling army troops and Moslem and Palestinian fighters for the past month.

Lebanese security sources said that fighters of the Christian-led Lebanese Forces withdrew from Sidon's eastern suburbs to Majdeldoun, a Christian village a few miles inland.

They were waiting for troops to take over the front lines before an expected evacuation by sea to Beirut, the sources said. Military sources in Sidon said the army would not move in until it could confirm that militiamen had left the area.

Indonesia and China Agree to Talk

BANDUNG, Indonesia (Reuters) — Indonesia and China agreed Tuesday to formal talks for the first time since Jakarta froze diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1967.

The Indonesian foreign minister, Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, said that the Chinese foreign minister, Wu Xueqian, had asked for a meeting. The talks were being arranged but a time had yet to be fixed, Mr. Mochtar said.

Mr. Wu, attending ceremonies to mark the 30th anniversary of the Bandung African-Asian conference, is the first Chinese minister to visit Indonesia since relations were suspended after an abortive Communist-backed coup attempt.

EC Ministers Fail on Cereal Accord

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Moves to contain the European Community's cereal surpluses by severely cutting prices appeared doomed on Tuesday after farm ministers failed again to reach agreement at the annual price fixing.

The 10-nation community's Executive Commission, eager to cut the cost of maintaining surpluses, had proposed cutting cereal prices by 3.6 percent after last year's bumper harvest.

But West Germany has refused to accept any cuts and blocked progress at the price review. "The situation is very serious," a community spokesman said. "We are at a complete impasse."

For the Record

Israeli troops killed two guerrillas near Jabal Baroun in southern Lebanon, the army said in a communiqué. The army said that Russian-made Kalashnikov rifles, protective vests and rucksacks containing food had been found on the bodies.

The trial of 14 alleged terrorists in Israel will go ahead after a decision Tuesday that their confessions had not been coerced. An Israeli court rejected petitions from the 14, who were charged in connection with 1980 attacks on West Bank Arabs and a plot to blow up the Dome of the Rock mosque, Islam's holiest site in Jerusalem.

Two Iranian soldiers flown to Europe for treatment of injuries that appeared to be the result of poison gas have died, Iranian embassies reported Tuesday. The soldiers died in Linz and Brussels.

Turkish deputies in the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly will be allowed to keep their seats. The assembly voted Tuesday to allow them to remain despite reports of continuing violations of human rights by the Turkish authorities.

The Kenyan government demanded Tuesday that Nairobi University students sign a pledge not to boycott classes or damage university property and undertake not to convene or attend any meeting on campus or talk to the media without clearance, campus sources said. The university reopened Monday two months after campus unrest.

The chief of staff of the French armed forces, General Jeanmou Lacaze, left Paris on Tuesday on a visit to New Caledonia to examine France's military strength on the island.

President Ronald Reagan on Tuesday proclaimed this week as National Organ Donation Week, urging "all Americans to join me in supporting this humanitarian action."

President Fernando Belaunde Terry said Monday night in Lima that the second round of voting to elect his successor will be held in May. A slow count continued of voting in the April 14 elections.

Moscow Denies It Pledged No Force in East Germany

(Continued from Page 1)

rior embassy official to reject the Soviet interpretation as "unacceptable" and contrary to fact.

State Department sources said they were puzzled and surprised. They speculated that the statement arose from differences between military and civilian authorities in Moscow.

Similar differences about the handling of the case have emerged in Washington. The Defense Department has been more demanding than the State Department in insisting on a Soviet apology for the shooting of Major Arthur D. Nicholson Jr. by a Soviet sentry, as well as compensation for his family.

The Pentagon announced Monday, before the Soviet statement was issued, that a planned trip to the Soviet Union scheduled for last Saturday by 15 officers from the National War College was canceled late last week. It attributed the cancellation to "the lack of Soviet responsiveness in meeting our demands for an apology and compensation."

The killing on March 24 of Major Nicholson, a U.S. military liaison officer in East Germany, created tension and ill will in American-Soviet relations.

President Ronald Reagan, taking a low-key approach, said the killing only increased his desire to meet the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

A March 30 meeting of Secretary of State George F. Shultz and the Soviet ambassador, Anatoli F. Dobrynin, opened the way for high-level military meetings intended to resolve the case.

On April 12, General Glenn K. Otis, the commander of U.S. Army Europe, and his Soviet counterpart, General Mikhail M. Zaytsev, met near Potsdam, East Germany.

The State Department, reporting on the talks last Tuesday, said, "We obtained agreement from the Soviet

ets that they will not permit use of force or weapons against the members of our military liaison mission in the future."

The State Department also said that the Russians "agreed to refer our demand for an apology and compensation for the Nicholson family to higher authority."

Repeating this report on Monday, State Department officials said there was "no doubt" that the Soviet general promised not to use force in the future against U.S. liaison personnel, and that General Zaytsev told General Otis that instructions were being issued to reiterate this point to Soviet personnel in his command.

Soviet Assails U.S. on Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

en and young promising workers to positions of responsibility."

The personnel changes impressed Western diplomats by their boldness, especially at so early a stage in Mr. Gorbachev's administration.

Along with the toughness of Mr. Gorbachev's address on both domestic and foreign issues, the elevation of his own men into the leadership confirmed him as a man determined to take charge and to recharge the country's economic and political life.

The Central Committee meeting was formally called to set a date for the 27th full congress of the Communist Party. It is to convene on Feb. 25, 1986.

Mr. Gorbachev confirmed that the primary task of the congress would be to adopt new party rules and to develop guidelines for the economic and social development of the Soviet Union through the year 2000.

Little Progress Made in Geneva Talks

Neither Side Showed Much Willingness to Compromise

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BONN — The United States and the Soviet Union concluded six weeks of negotiations on nuclear and space arms in Geneva on Tuesday with little progress to show, but evidently determined to press ahead in seeking a break in the

deadlock when talks resume in late May.

The two sides appear to have clung tenaciously to past positions both in public and in private during the opening round of negotiations, which encompass offensive strategic weapons, intermediate-range

missiles and outer space missile defense systems.

Moscow's opening gambits have consisted of moratorium offers to halt deployment of nuclear arms as well as research and testing of space-based systems. Soviet negotiators have not shown any willingness to bargain or make concessions, apparently waiting for the United States to take the initiative.

The United States has spurned the freeze proposals, arguing that they would only preserve Soviet su-

periority. U.S. negotiators have spent much of the first six weeks outlining the Reagan administration's "philosophy" of seeking deep cuts in offensive missiles now while emphasizing the future role of non-nuclear defensive measures that might include space-based systems.

But the Russians have refused so far even to discuss the merits of the "strategic concept" as presented by Max M. Kampelman, the head of the U.S. delegation.

The United States also has presented its objections to alleged Soviet violations of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, particularly the phased-array radar system at Krasnoyarsk in central Siberia. The Americans contend that it could serve as an early warning or battle management system.

The Russians deny that the radar is destined for military purposes and say it will be used as a space-tracking station.

After a recess, U.S. and Soviet negotiators are to begin a second round of talks on May 30. But substantive progress is not anticipated soon, even if a summit meeting is held this year.

While the mood at the negotiations became "more businesslike" toward the end, the Soviet negotiators have not shown signs of exploring tradeoffs that might pave the way for a compromise.

There has been no discussion among the negotiators, even at informal lunches or receptions, of striking a "grand bargain" that could bring radical reductions in nuclear weapons in exchange for restraints on space arms.

The unyielding positions and tactics adopted by the Soviet delegation so far bear the signature of Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, whose negotiating methods are based on sticking to one view until the other side feels compelled to give ground first to reach an ultimate agreement.

As long as Mr. Gromyko masterminds the Soviet strategy, progress toward an agreement is expected to be agonizingly slow.

The ascendancy of Mikhail S.

NEWS ANALYSIS

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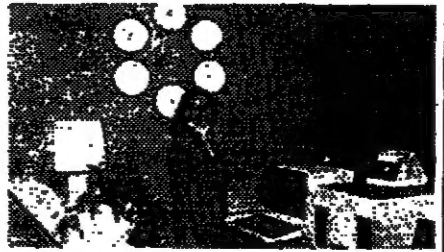
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BRIEFS

Still Being Built

an administration officials are working on seven sites for the construction of a new international airport, according to Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

Day Visit to Italy

er, the East German leader, is scheduled to arrive in Rome on Monday for a two-day visit. He will meet with Italian President Sandro Pertini and Prime Minister Bettino Craxi.

Is Back in Sides

Christian militiamen pulled out of the city of Srebrenica in Bosnia. The city is now under the control of the Bosnian Serb army.

la Agree to Talk

Indonesia and China agreed to resume talks on the issue of the Indonesian archipelago. The talks are being held in Jakarta.

n Cereal Accord

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opposed cutting cereal prices, the commission is eager to accept any cuts and blockading very seriously. A commission has passed.

is near Jabal Baroud in

Israel will go ahead after the army said that the vests and rucksacks containing explosives were found in the area.

ed Tuesday that

the charges of mob control were made Monday as the 19-member President's Commission on Organized Crime began three days of

It Pledged

Germany's Federal Republic of Germany has pledged to support the United Nations in its efforts to maintain international peace and security.

Soviet Assault

U.S. on Talk. The Soviet Union has announced that it will not participate in the summit talks between the United States and the Soviet Union.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Student Protests:

A Far Cry from '68

About 150 students, sitting in the steps of Hamilton Hall at Columbia University since April 4 to protest the institution's investments in South Africa, called off their demonstration minutes before a judge issued an order that would have ended it. They said they would use "new tactics," yet to be announced.

This first sit-in at Columbia that anyone could recall since 1968 differed from the one that year when students, protesting military research and a gymnasium that would have displaced a black neighborhood, seized five buildings. Police were summoned. Dozens of injuries followed. Since then, calling the police on campus has become, in the words of one dean, "anathema."

Today's demonstrators, less pugnacious than their predecessors of the 1960s, drew attention to their cause, as have students on other campuses. But there was little noise and no trouble.

And in 1968, although only a few hundred students occupied buildings, thousands of others milled about the campus in support.

"In 1968 you had a spark thrown in a tinderbox," Diane Ravitch, a historian of education, told The New York Times. This time, she said, there was a spark but no tinderbox.

The Power Breakfast:

All Work, No Food

Spreading all too rapidly through the New York business community, according to some red-eyed executives, is the breakfast-time business meeting, which goes by the trendy name of "power breakfast." The idea is to squeeze in an hour or two of business planning before office hours. The New York Times reports.

"New York is a strange town," explained Sid Davidson, a lawyer. "It's the latest symptom of a crazy competitiveness," said Jonathan Gerard, a financial analyst. "It's great," said Judith Price, who publishes Avenue magazine. "The purpose of the meal is not to eat. One does not order food. A power breakfast is a meeting."

Power breakfasting at Le

restaurant on Park Avenue, Mrs. Price recalled in horror at the sight of a tray coming out of the kitchen. "Oh my God!" she exclaimed. "Pancakes! He must be from out of town."

Short Takes

American Legion membership has thinned to 2,536,062, compared to 3.3 million the year after World War II. Only veterans who were on active duty during either of the two world wars or the Korean or Vietnam conflicts may join. To swell its ranks, the legion is considering changing its charter to include the Cuban missile crisis, Grenada and Beirut.

The consumer movement got its biggest impetus 20 years ago when Ralph Nader's "Unsafe at Any Speed" was published. Since then, the movement has not only expanded but matured. Gone are the pickets and boycotts of earlier years. The New York Times reports; now consumers are buried.

Signs printed hastily appeared around the Survivors Village at the Civic Center on Monday. They urged: "Call the White House. Tell President Reagan, 'Bibing is not his place.' No honor to SS. Make one phone call. Tell a friend."

The annual reunions of survivors in the United States began in Washington in 1983. An estimated 14,000 attended the first.

But the gathering's sponsors distanced themselves from such organized protests aimed at the president. They said that they had sent a telegram on Monday thanking him for his recent help in evacuating Ethiopian Jews to Israel.

They said that they did not want the controversy over Mr. Reagan's planned visit to the cemetery to obscure the gathering's purpose or their love for the United States.

Benjamin Meed, president of the American Gathering and Federation of Jewish Holocaust Survivors, said: "I am not a man of threat. I personally am not going to lead this organization to threaten anybody." He added, "We will never be a political organization."

Meanwhile, Noah Dear, a New York City councilman, said Monday that he would be at Bibing during Mr. Reagan's visit, wearing the striped clothing that had been issued to his father-in-law at the concentration camp at Dachau, near Munich.

He called on Mr. Reagan to cancel the trip and said, "I will do whatever I can to embarrass him." Mr. Meed said: "The young are more radical, not in the political sense, but in that they feel the pain of their parents. If we would have to react, we would react against Germany, not America."

In Washington, the assistant

minority leader in the House of Representatives, Trent Lott, a Republican of Mississippi, said that he and other House Republicans believe that Mr. Reagan should not go to Bibing.

"Why should he?" Mr. Lott asked. "It does have negative connotations."

He added, "Surely there must be some place more appropriate." Mr. Reagan has added the site of the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp to his itinerary.

Several House Democrats also denounced the Bibing visit.

Representative John B. Breaux, a Democrat of Louisiana, said: "I'm sorry, Mr. President, but you've received bad advice and are wrong to have accepted it. Nazi soldiers should not, now or ever, receive a wreath from the president of the United States."

Charles Z. Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency, said that the "unfortunate controversy over Mr. Reagan's trip is overshadowing the fact that it was 'intended as a symbol of reconciliation between two very important allies.'"

Commission officials indicated that details of Teamsters union corruption will emerge later.

Mr. Presser's attorney, John R. Climaco of Cleveland, told the commission by letter that Mr. Presser would refuse to answer questions, citing his constitutional protection against self-incrimination.

Replying to moves by some Democrats in Congress either to freeze the 1985 budget across the board or freeze Pentagon spending, Mr. Reagan said, "While that may seem appealing, it doesn't get the job done. It's the wrong medicine at the wrong time."

"A freeze," he said, "is a decision not to make a decision, a retreat in the face of special interest pressure."

The two speeches and lobbying efforts are aimed at rallying support for the budget for the 12-month period starting Oct. 1. The budget seeks to cut \$52 billion from the federal deficit.

U.S. Protests Grow Over Reagan Visit To Cemetery

By Kathy Sawyer
Washington Post Service

PHILADELPHIA — "For Ronald Reagan, I want to say only one thing," said Emil Farber, 63, in halting English. "When I wake up in the night, I still see the blood running down my son's face, where the SS shot him before my eyes."

The annual gathering of Holocaust survivors is an "emotional kaleidoscope," as one called it on Monday. For Mr. Farber and many others here, it is complicated this year by their anguish over the president's planned trip to the military cemetery in Bibing, West Germany, where 47 Waffen SS soldiers are buried.

Signs printed hastily appeared around the Survivors Village at the Civic Center on Monday. They urged: "Call the White House. Tell President Reagan, 'Bibing is not his place.' No honor to SS. Make one phone call. Tell a friend."

The annual reunions of survivors in the United States began in Washington in 1983. An estimated 14,000 attended the first.

But the gathering's sponsors distanced themselves from such organized protests aimed at the president. They said that they had sent a telegram on Monday thanking him for his recent help in evacuating Ethiopian Jews to Israel.

They said that they did not want the controversy over Mr. Reagan's planned visit to the cemetery to obscure the gathering's purpose or their love for the United States.

Benjamin Meed, president of the American Gathering and Federation of Jewish Holocaust Survivors, said: "I am not a man of threat. I personally am not going to lead this organization to threaten anybody." He added, "We will never be a political organization."

Meanwhile, Noah Dear, a New York City councilman, said Monday that he would be at Bibing during Mr. Reagan's visit, wearing the striped clothing that had been issued to his father-in-law at the concentration camp at Dachau, near Munich.

He called on Mr. Reagan to cancel the trip and said, "I will do whatever I can to embarrass him." Mr. Meed said: "The young are more radical, not in the political sense, but in that they feel the pain of their parents. If we would have to react, we would react against Germany, not America."

In Washington, the assistant

minority leader in the House of Representatives, Trent Lott, a Republican of Mississippi, said that he and other House Republicans believe that Mr. Reagan should not go to Bibing.

"Why should he?" Mr. Lott asked. "It does have negative connotations."

He added, "Surely there must be some place more appropriate." Mr. Reagan has added the site of the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp to his itinerary.

Several House Democrats also denounced the Bibing visit.

Representative John B. Breaux, a Democrat of Louisiana, said: "I'm sorry, Mr. President, but you've received bad advice and are wrong to have accepted it. Nazi soldiers should not, now or ever, receive a wreath from the president of the United States."

Charles Z. Wick, director of the U.S. Information Agency, said that the "unfortunate controversy over Mr. Reagan's trip is overshadowing the fact that it was 'intended as a symbol of reconciliation between two very important allies.'"

Commission officials indicated that details of Teamsters union corruption will emerge later.

Mr. Presser's attorney, John R. Climaco of Cleveland, told the commission by letter that Mr. Presser would refuse to answer questions, citing his constitutional protection against self-incrimination.

Replying to moves by some Democrats in Congress either to freeze the 1985 budget across the board or freeze Pentagon spending, Mr. Reagan said, "While that may seem appealing, it doesn't get the job done. It's the wrong medicine at the wrong time."

"A freeze," he said, "is a decision not to make a decision, a retreat in the face of special interest pressure."

The two speeches and lobbying efforts are aimed at rallying support for the budget for the 12-month period starting Oct. 1. The budget seeks to cut \$52 billion from the federal deficit.

Press Leaks Pentagon Test of Pool Coverage

By Eleanor Randolph
and Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon's first experiment with a system intended to permit media coverage of secret U.S. military operations resulted in leaks Sunday and an article Monday in The Washington Post after a radio network spread word of the exercise.

The Mutual Radio network told other radio networks that the Pentagon had activated a prearranged pool of newspaper, radio and television reporters, shortly after Mutual had been asked to send a correspondent to Andrews Air Force Base by 4 A.M. Sunday to cover an unspecified operation.

Mutual told the others despite a Defense Department directive to keep the plans secret. When a Post correspondent in Nicaragua learned that a radio colleague had been told by his home office that the pool had been activated, the correspondent told his editors. The Pentagon subsequently confirmed that a pool test had been initiated Saturday night.

Bart Tessler, Mutual's news director, said that in informing the other networks he had acted under guidelines that radio executives had given the Pentagon last fall. He said Defense Department officials had never responded to the guidelines, which call for notifying other radio companies so they could arrange for transmission facilities from the pool member.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger approved the Pentagon's pool plan last year to ensure news media coverage of surprise U.S. military operations such as the Grenada invasion in October 1983, when the press was excluded for more than two days.

The plan's first test — to cover a scheduled military exercise in Honduras — drew criticism from Pentagon officials and media spokesmen, and both sides spotted flaws.

A Pentagon spokesman, Michael I. Burch, said the Defense Department would review the system and might stage another test to overcome difficulties.

"We hoped it would prove the case that we could confide in the press to cover the exercise," Mr. Burch said. "There was a breakdown in operations. We've got to look at it. The press has got to look at it, and we have got to see how we can do it better in the future."

After journalists were barred in Grenada, most major news organizations protested, prompting the Pentagon to set up a panel to study how military operations might be covered. Under the plan, a pool of reporters would be included who would keep the mission secret until it began.

Charles J. Lewis, Washington bureau chief for The Associated Press, which provided a photographer to the pool, said, "When there are flaws, as there are in the present pool system, all parties should work to correct those problems. That is what tests are for. It's premature to write the obit of the Pentagon pool system."

Robert D. McFarland, vice president and Washington bureau chief of NBC News, said, "I'm not sure this is going to go down as a failure. I think this will go down as a test that had some problems."

At 6 P.M. Saturday, Pentagon officials began calling executives of eight news organizations chosen to cover the Honduras exercise. They were told to be prepared for rain and temperatures of 70 to 90 degrees Fahrenheit (21 to 32

degrees centigrade). They were not informed of the destination or that the pool was a test.

Pentagon officials said that they had read to the executives a prepared advisory, including the warning that "secrecy, until the operation begins, is paramount."

"Any leaks could jeopardize the operation," the warning said. "You may not discuss with anyone that the pool has been activated."

The pool representatives arrived in Honduras around noon Sunday, according to the Pentagon.

Word of the test actually emerged several days in advance. Mr. McFarland said that NBC learned from "Pentagon sources" Wednesday or Thursday that the pool exercise was imminent.

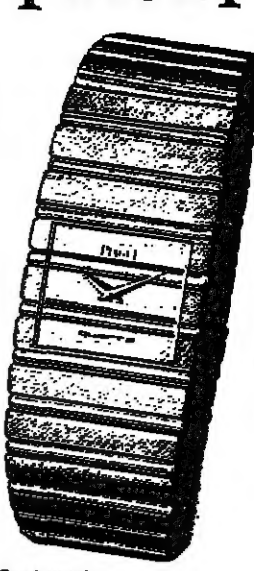
A Pentagon spokesman, Colonel Robert O'Brien, said that, as far as the Defense Department was concerned, the secrecy agreement was broken Sunday at 1:20 A.M. when a network bureau chief called him.

Jack Smith, Washington bureau chief of CBS News, acknowledged Monday that he had made a call at about that time because he had heard of the mission from a source and, as the chief of the pool operation for the networks, he had been waiting to hear from the Pentagon.

"I told the Pentagon officer that I was aware of the pool, CBS News had learned that a Pentagon pool had been activated and I wanted to know why CBS was not notified," Mr. Smith said. "Why was not the pool chief notified?"

He said network officials had been led to believe that each network would be allowed a correspondent on a larger pool such as this one. He added that, after talking to Pentagon officials and learning it was a test pool, CBS did not broadcast news of the exercise until it had appeared Monday in The Post, which is not a pool member.

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Democrat Gets Indiana's Disputed Seat

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — In a vote characterized by shouts of shouting and table pounding between two congressmen, a Democratic-controlled House task force accepted an official recount Monday that awarded a four-vote victory to Representative Frank X. McCloskey, a Democrat, in Indiana's long-disputed congressional race.

The task force, on a 2-1 vote, rejected its sole Republican member's call for a special election in Indiana's 8th District and sent the bitterly contested four-month dispute to the House Administration Committee. A committee vote is expected later this week.

Representatives William M. Thomas, a Republican, and Leon E. Panetta, a Democrat, both of California, clashed over the adoption of a report by the General Accounting Office that Mr. McCloskey had defeated Richard D. McIntyre, a Republican, by 116,645 votes to 116,641.

At one point Mr. Thomas, after losing numerous procedural votes to Mr. Panetta and a fellow Democrat, William Clay of Missouri, asked Mr. Panetta, "Do we have to take a 2-to-1 vote on whether I can ask a question?"

"No matter how you break this, your candidate didn't win," an irate Mr. Panetta said a few minutes later, drowning out Mr. Thomas's objections at the height of the three-way shouting match. "You're not going to be satisfied until you've played out this whole angle. You wouldn't have done this if your candidate had won, that's for damn sure."

Until last week's House-ordered recount, Mr. McIntyre twice had been declared the winner of the contest: by 34 votes immediately after last November's election and by 418 votes after a recount ordered by Indiana's secretary of state, a Republican.

The task force and the General Accounting Office have sought to sort out what was seen as an inconsistent procedure for validating disputed absentee ballots.

But Mr. Thomas asserted Monday that the task force had arbitrarily decided which of those ballots to count. He called for a special election to be held unless all such ballots were counted.

Indiana law requires that voters have absentee ballots notarized or witnessed before they can be tallied. According to Mr. Thomas, the task force counted notarized ballots that were forwarded to precinct officials but not similar ballots that were held at county clerks' offices.



Frank X. McCloskey



Richard D. McIntyre

Street March Marks Trial In Argentina

Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — A criminal trial of nine former military leaders accused of waging Argentina's "dirty war" against leftists has opened with none of the defendants in court and 50,000 demonstrators taking to the streets.

The nine, including three former presidents, are accused of organizing the abduction, torture and death of thousands of guerrillas and opponents after removing President Isabel Peron in March 1976.

As the trial opened Monday, thousands of people marched to Congress to demand the prosecution of all military officers suspected of human rights violations. The prosecution, the protesters assert, is only way to block future military coups.

In the first court session, José María Ortega, a defense lawyer, told the six-man federal appeals court that he questioned the constitutionality of the trial, "which I really consider to be political."

The defendants, including former presidents Jorge Videla, Roberto Viola and Leopoldo Galtieri, were not present. They have denied the charges against them.

All but one of the former leaders are in prison. Five were jailed on charges relating to the crackdown on the left and three on charges relating to Argentina's invasion of the British-held Falkland Islands in 1982.

The court has said that the men need not attend hearings unless specifically ordered to do so.

The defense says that the trial is unconstitutional and that officers should be tried by military courts.

More than 2,200 witnesses are expected to testify in the trial, which is expected to last about six months.

Hundreds of policemen on horseback and in armored cars set up a security cordon and checkpoints around the court building in central Buenos Aires as the trial opened.

Presidential Panel Says Mafia Controls 4 Unions

By Robert L. Jackson
Los Angeles Times Service

CHICAGO — A presidential commission that is studying the influence of organized crime in the United States has charged that the Mafia controls the Teamsters and the other three national unions.

The three other unions represent construction-site laborers, hotel and restaurant employees and dockworkers on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts.

The charges of mob control were made Monday as the 19-member President's Commission on Organized Crime began three days of

Reagan Assails Moves to Freeze Military Spending

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Tuesday that his latest budget compromise puts military spending at "rock bottom" and accused Democratic lawmakers of making the Pentagon budget "a whipping boy for the failure of Congress" to cut domestic programs.

Mr. Reagan told the National Association of Realtors that Democratic calls for spending freezes, either across the board or just on the military, are "a retreat in the face of special interest pressure."

Mr. Reagan has agreed to limit military increases to 3 percent for the next three years.

In a preview of a broadcast address scheduled Wednesday night, Mr. Reagan said his budget and tax proposals, which have not yet been detailed, can "build a new era of good feeling" in the United States.

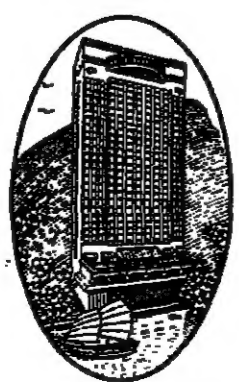
Replying to moves by some Democrats in Congress either to freeze the 1985 budget across the board or freeze Pentagon spending, Mr. Reagan said, "While that may seem appealing, it doesn't get the job done. It's the wrong medicine at the wrong time."

"A freeze," he said, "is a decision not to make a decision, a retreat in the face of special interest pressure."

The two speeches and lobbying efforts are aimed at rallying support for the budget for the 12-month period starting Oct. 1. The budget seeks to cut \$52 billion from the federal deficit.

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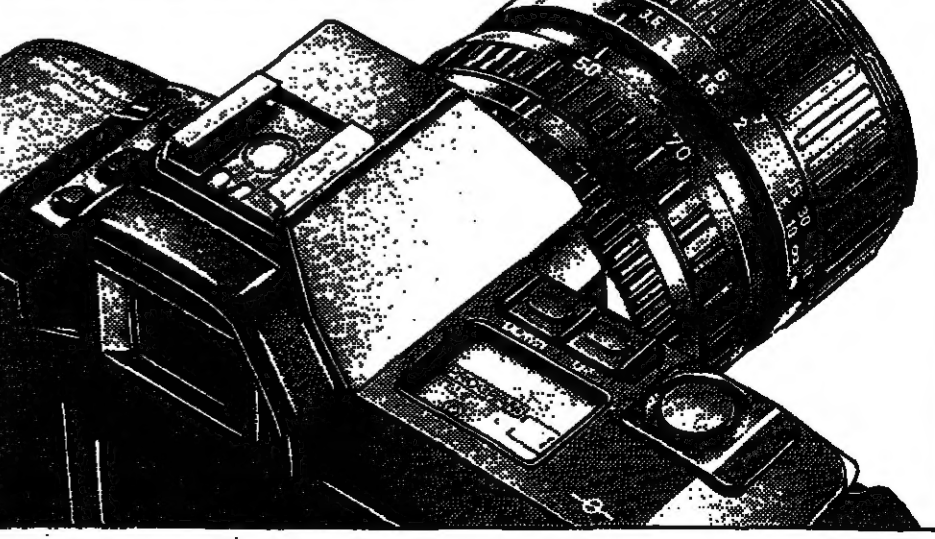
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Germany's 'Foto-Magazin' leaves us with nothing else to say.



Canon T70

European camera of the year '84.



Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Brazil: Uncertainty Ahead

Brazilians have suffered an unkind blow in the death of their recently elected but uninaugurated president, Tancredino Neves. Mr. Neves, who endured a month-long medical ordeal, had appointed only some of the top members of the government that he intended to run before he fell ill.

In the month since, the man elected vice president with him, José Sarney, has taken some further steps to get the democratic system and the new government in place. But Mr. Sarney, necessarily, moved slowly, waiting for public pressure to build for him to take actions, and proceeding with immense caution.

There were reasons for this. The vice president (who became, while Mr. Neves was ill, the acting president) did not wish to appear over-eager or in any way ambitious to assume Mr. Neves's place. Another reason was that Mr. Sarney, who came over from the military government's party to run with Mr. Neves against a man that military government favored, does not begin to enjoy the popularity or support that Tancredino Neves did. Mr. Sarney will now have a huge political chore to accompany his formidable task of governing.

Although there seems to be no prospect of an effort to revoke or overturn Brazil's new democracy, there will be much controversy as to how soon direct elections for a successor government should be held; there probably will be an effort to have them held very soon. And there are politicians in Mr. Neves's Brazilian Democratic Movement Party who are

stronger and more popular than Mr. Sarney.

None of this will make it any easier for Mr. Sarney to preside, and the new president has much to do. Brazil, like other countries in the region, is obliged to fight a ferocious inflation rate with steps that are alienating workers and threatening a part of the population that is extraordinarily poor. Its export earnings, spectacularly high last year, may be sharply reduced this year. Brazil has sent one failed letter of intent after another to the International Monetary Fund, and is now in another round of negotiations with the Fund. The emergency measures that have enabled the country to carry its debts will not be adequate indefinitely—particularly if and when the North American economy, with its gigantic demand for Latin exports, begins to slow down.

Governing Brazil is going to require immense skill and steadiness. It is going to require a high degree of trust between the people at the top and the people at the bottom. It is not an opportune moment for a long hiatus or a debilitating quarrel over who is in charge and who possesses the title to legitimate authority. The country's financial position requires decisions that cannot be postponed.

The sudden death of the man who won the election, in the month of his triumph, puts enormous tests ahead of Brazil and its new democracy. But the nation and its political leadership have shown, over the past year, that they are capable of great things.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Test for the Republicans

The Republican Party faces an important test. It must put together a plan for dealing with the very large budget deficits that threaten the economic future of the United States. The plan must be more than a public relations exercise, an excuse for shifting blame to political rivals or predecessors. It needs to be understandable by and acceptable to most of the public. And it must be fair to and careful of those people least likely to be able to protect themselves. That is a huge order. But it is not too much to ask of a party that wants to be—and is well on its way to being—the country's dominant political force for years to come.

The Republican Party has been in control of the White House for 12 of the last 16 years, but it has only controlled the Senate during the four years of the Reagan presidency. Only in 1981, its first year in office, did the Reagan administration exert major influence on economic policy. That was when the president pushed through Congress the combination of big tax cuts, major military spending increases and smaller domestic budget cuts that produced the enormous budget deficits that the country has experienced ever since.

Enacting the 1981 economic program required strong presidential leadership, but it did not really call for much political courage. The sacrifices it required in the form of social program cuts were focused on lower-income people with little political power, while the benefits it offered—lower taxes and defense jobs—were broadly popular.

Since that time the administration has obstructed as much as it has led efforts to cope

with the unwanted, but not unexpected, consequences of its 1981 policies. Deficit-reducing legislation—the tax reforms of 1982 and 1984, the Social Security reform package, additional domestic budget cuts and some slowing of the military buildup—has been fashioned by leaders in the Senate and, occasionally, the House, passed with bipartisan cooperation and grudgingly accepted by the White House.

That strategy of hanging back while Congress acted has provided convenient political cover for President Reagan, enabling him to take credit for progress while distancing himself from the unpleasant side effects. But it has produced only minor accomplishments: by and large just enough savings to offset mounting interest costs of the mammoth debt, but not enough to shrink the annual deficit.

Congress needs to do more than simply run hard to stay in place. The rebound from the deep recession of 1982 seems to have petered out. The economy is straining to accommodate both record-breaking budget deficits and, partly as a consequence, enormous trade deficits. The budget compromise reached between the White House and Republican leaders in Congress would make a convincing start toward narrowing future deficits. But it is not a fair and workable plan. Too much is asked of the old and needy, too little is asked of well-off taxpayers and the military.

Devising an acceptable, but still ambitious plan will require standing up to some tough lobbies and dealing in good faith with political opponents. Can the Republican Party do it?

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Brazil Feels the Pain

The passing of Brazil's President-elect Tancredino Neves is especially poignant because his countrymen had put so much hope in his recent election as their first civilian president in 20 years. His death ended a month-long vigil that left an entire nation emotionally drained.

New Brazil's political leaders must begin the process of carrying on without Mr. Neves. Vice President-elect José Sarney is entitled to serve out Mr. Neves's full term. Many Neves supporters are appalled at the prospect of a six-year Sarney presidency. But it is doubtful that the Brazilian military will allow a new round of voting.

Thus it becomes the responsibility of Brazil's political leadership to work out a new arrangement that will keep the government functioning under José Sarney, but also allow for the eventual election of a new president supported by a majority of the people.

This will not be an easy process, but if Brazil's politicians can pull it off, it will be the greatest tribute that they can pay to the memory of Tancredino Neves.

—The Los Angeles Times.

To Maintain Deterrence

Up to now, NATO, for excellent reasons, has adhered to the principle that the individual nations of the alliance should act independently

in the matter of nuclear weapons and that the non-nuclear countries, especially West Germany, should have no responsibility for American, British or French nuclear strategy. The alliance would be overtaxed if it had to make a decision on the Strategic Defense Initiative. But Washington does not intend to make its final decisions until hard and fast results are available, and it is consequently determined to push ahead with research. It would therefore be wrong for the Europeans to attach too much importance to the question of whether or not to participate in the research programs. There will still be plenty of time to thrash out the strategic implications. The main thing for now is to maintain deterrence and avoid undermining the alliance.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Can Syria Help Lebanon?

Syria has the capability to impose its military will (on Lebanon). President Reagan is unlikely to send in the marines after the fiasco last year, and the Israelis have just agreed to a June 1 pullout. If the Syrians do move on Beirut, Mideast peace will be set back. But a Syrian-imposed cease-fire might give the Lebanese another chance to build a nation. And the Israelis may find a tacit truce with Syria's army, an enemy they know, preferable to terrorist attacks by Shiite and Palestinian irregulars.

—The Bangkok Post.

FROM OUR APRIL 24 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Famine Sparks Riots in China
PEKING—Thousands of persons in Hunan are on the verge of starvation owing to crop failures. Several weeks ago the Governor, to prevent high prices, prohibited the exportation of rice. British and Japanese merchants protested to the respective Legations in Peking. An effort was made to induce the Diplomatic Corps to protest. This was frustrated by the refusal of the American and German Legations to join in. Then the British and Japanese protested to the Wai-Wu-Pu, which, in view of treaties, was compelled to instruct the Governor that he must postpone the prohibition. A jump in food prices followed. The suspension of the prohibition drove the poor to desperation. They wrecked Government buildings, Consulates, missions and other foreign buildings.

1935: Soviet 'Deep in a Blue Funk'
PARIS—The Soviet government is deep in what used to be termed a blue funk. The signs of increasing distress are numerous. All the repressive measures begun after the assassination of Sergei Mironovich Kirov, Leningrad's party boss, and continuing down to the recent deportation to Siberian exile of thousands of citizens of Leningrad bear witness to an inner decay of the system which much loud talk cannot conceal. With a serious food shortage in the grain-producing regions, due in part to the dislocation of agriculture by collectivization, with exports dwindling, in spite of dumping on the foreign market anything which may be turned into cash, bread stolen from its peasants or art treasures from its museums, the Soviet government faces a desperate situation.

High Tech: Europe Is Uptight

By Flora Lewis

PARIS—Advanced technology has become a major European issue, a hope and a fear, a promise and a threat to the future of allied relations. The problems are not really new, but they have come together on many different levels to make a sharp new impact on the public discourse.

They will certainly arise at the Western summit in Bonn next month, not so much as an issue to be resolved but as a shadow overlaying all other talks on money, trade and East-West troubles.

Two developments and a recent revelation in France reflect the extent to which the prospects of high technology affect policy.

The most dramatic event was an hour-and-a-half television show last week called "Facing War." The narrator was the widely known singer and actor Yves Montand, staunchly implanted well on the left for most of his life but converted a couple of years ago to become a preacher against the menace of communism.

The theme was that France is no longer as safe as it thinks under its nuclear umbrella, that having to face a choice between war and abject surrender is possible, and that it had better look to its defenses. The stark presentations provoked little rebuttal. No one denies that technological change affects security.

Earlier in the week, President François Mitterrand proposed a European initiative to look into "star wars" technology, primarily to be sure that Europe's economies are not deprived of possible civilian commercial benefits, but also to strengthen bargaining power with the United States. The Europeans are disturbed at the way Washington is approaching them country by country, even company by company, without government agreement. There is concern that each could be locked into a worse deal than they could negotiate as a bloc.

The previous French notion of a fully independent European effort on space defense got no

where. But it left ideas that could be useful about a possible surveillance system.

The revelation came with publication of a Soviet document that explained for the first time why 47 Soviet officials were suddenly expelled from France two years ago. The paper, said to be only one of many that French intelligence obtained in an extraordinary coup of counterespionage, showed how carefully, deliberately and effectively Moscow has organized its technological spy campaign for military advantage.

It was as a result of the coup that France set aside its skepticism about American demands for stringent new constraints on selling technology to the East bloc.

The document showed that 61 percent of the technological advances the Russians fished around the world came from the United States. Paris shared its find with Washington, which reflects the good relations Mr. Mitterrand has had with President Reagan even when there were Communists in the government.

The reason for making the disclosure now is not clear. Officials hint that since it takes about two years to relaunch a shattered spy network, going public with the past incident was meant as a warning to Moscow to restrain itself.

But one cause of European uneasiness at U.S. invitations to join in star wars research is that the Pentagon may so tie up the results that European trade will be blocked in a variety of technologies. The irony of the contradiction with Mr. Reagan's offer to "share" findings with the Russians is not lost, but that offer was never taken seriously.

In any case, the suggestion of an independent "eye in the sky" is gaining support. It recalls President Eisenhower's offer to the Russians of an "open skies" program of joint surveillance, actually achieved now, but in rivalry, and menaced by development of satellite-killers on both sides.



Drawing by Steve Mendelson/The Washington Post.

A third net, depending on neither superpower, could provide an enormous reassurance to the world in time of crisis, helping stability with an added guard against misinformation and miscalculation. Sadly, the United Nations, which ought to perform this peace-supporting role, just is not up to objective, effective action. Several middle powers, not only NATO allies but Switzerland, Israel, Australia and Japan, do have the capacity to create and operate the service if they collaborate.

Europe especially is shuddering at increasingly frequent predictions that it will sink into Third World impotence and poverty if it does not plunge into technology. That is the new rallying cry for a Community whose politics have foundered on artichokes and split milk. It is the new challenge for an Atlantic partnership that cannot decide whether the key issue is competition or cooperation.

The New York Times.

A Role for European Diplomacy in the Mideast?

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS—What role should Europe play in the Middle East? In the past the Europeans have been preoccupied with muddying the waters. But a joint declaration by the EC governments might assist the diplomatic efforts being tentatively put out in the Middle East and would boost the renewed U.S. effort to mediate.

In several European capitals, and increasingly in Washington, there is a school of thought that a more active European Community role in the Middle East peace process could be helpful. During the last nine months of American inaction in the Middle East, Europe has been fearful that a vacuum was being created that would eventually succumb to the moderate forces. West Germany is particularly interested in establishing a sort of diplomatic stand-by system, so that if U.S. efforts falter the Europeans will be able to step in and keep the Middle East dialogue alive.

In some ways Washington welcomes foreign policy initiatives from its European allies in areas where the United States lacks the principal influence; in other years it resents them. The Reagan administration's present mood seems to be that the Europeans could help at least to create the right climate

for initiatives in the Middle East.

That mood should be seen in the context of the long-standing differences over the Middle East that have separated the United States and the Europeans. There is a post-war history of misunderstandings and mutual suspicions that predates the United States' failure to back Britain and France during the Suez crisis in 1956.

For years, American policymakers doubted the motives of the British and the French in the Middle East because of their past colonial connections. More recently the U.S. suspicion has been that the Europeans' real concern is to safeguard their oil supplies. Above all, the United States has not forgotten or forgiven the EC's surprise Venice declaration of June 1980, when without warning to the Carter administration, EC countries endorsed the Palestinian people's right to self-determination as part of a peace settlement.

Since then, American policy has moved closer to the EC position. And that, together with the realization that the Lebanon crisis and the Iran-Iraq war are adding a dangerous dimension to the Middle East, has helped convince opinion on

both sides of the Atlantic that a new EC intervention might be useful.

It had been intended, in fact, that the EC would issue a new statement on the Middle East at the end of last month, when the 10 heads of government met in Brussels for regular talks. Italy, which currently holds the revolving six-month presidency of the EC Council of Ministers, has been particularly anxious to promote a Community initiative on the Middle East. Its own geopolitical position and history make Italy the keenest of the EC countries to become involved in Middle Eastern politics. But in the end, the summit was dominated by debate on the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EC in 1986.

Yet a common stance on the Arab-Israeli conflict might have eased the European governments even if they had actively sought one. That is the key reason they are not more involved in the peace process.

Taking the EC member states forward on the issue is a ticklish business. The pro-Israeli sentiments of the Dutch, for example, have to be reconciled with the pro-Arab sentiments of the Greeks; meanwhile, France, Britain, West Germany and Italy each have their own finely nu-

anced policies on the matter.

Yet the Italians believed they had adequately prepared the ground and hoped they might, in a modest way, repeat the success they enjoyed—when last they had the EC presidency—with the Venice declaration. In a four-month flurry of diplomatic activity, the Italians had consulted all the major players.

Beginning with a December meeting in Tunis between Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Mr. Craxi and his able foreign minister, Giulio Andreotti, talked to the Jordanians, the Syrians, and the leaders of Egypt and Israel.

The text submitted to the EC leaders welcomed the recent rapprochement between Jordan and the PLO, as well as the Mubarak initiative; its tone was such that it might have been drafted by Secretary of State George Shultz's aides.

The summit rather brusquely rejected the proposed declaration, saying there was no time to agree on its wording and that the Italian presidency should therefore release it in its own name. It seemed the sort of offhandedness that could make greater EC involvement in the Middle East a mixed blessing.

International Herald Tribune.

I Would Pay More Tax, And Gladly

By Richard J. Dennis

CHICAGO—When Senator Bill Bradley and Representative Richard A. Gephardt introduced a tax-reform bill, I was so interested in their approach to a fairer, simpler, more efficient tax system that I asked my accountants how my tax payments might vary if it became law.

I was fairly sure of the validity of the Bradley-Gephardt flat-tax approach, but I figured it could not hurt to see if I was one of those unlucky three of every 10 Americans who would pay a little more under this proposal. Political philosophy is fine, but there is no law against pursuing one's own genuine self-interest.

As a commodities broker, I make heavy use of long-term capital-gains deductions, which Bradley-Gephardt would eliminate. I enjoy deducting my business expenses at my highest tax rate instead of the lowest, as would be the case under Bradley-Gephardt. The accountants say my average tax rate would rise about 3 percentage points under Bradley-Gephardt. Nonetheless, I have decided I am all for it. In fact, I am so enthusiastic that I am lobbying for it as a member of the council of advisers of the Fair Tax Foundation, established by Mr. Bradley and Mr. Gephardt. Am I acting contrary to self-interest? Not necessarily.

Today, investors and entrepreneurs must give too much attention to a complex, arbitrary tax code. This diverts effort from productive to useless financial activities. Without the bias of our tax laws, poorly conceived oil-well projects, for example, are ridiculous investments. I receive dozens of proposals that brokers would be embarrassed to



present if it were not for the tax benefits. With tax reform, the brokers' self-interest would require them to present productive long-term activities for investment.

Today's tax code encourages an investor to pursue certain strategies. For example, to get tax benefits, he must decide to liquidate unprofitable stock positions before they become long-term. This typifies the short-term thinking permeating American corporations even though they must compete in the world economy with Japan, which stays with an investment over the long haul.

Ordinarily honest citizens feel tempted to cheat on their taxes because they enjoy no loopholes and can see that others have specially designed ones. They suspect that the tax law will become more lopsided as well-focused lobbies make their mark. Even those who want to pay their fair share are stymied by a tax code that reads like "Alice in Wonderland" and whose interpretation is endlessly debated in the courts.

Complex, arbitrary, individualized tax rules reduce respect for all laws. In a system that depends on voluntary compliance, as America's largely does, I would be willing to pay a little more to get a fair, simple system that would treat all taxpayers equally. This would encourage tax compliance. I never expect to like paying taxes, but I do not like being a fool by paying more than other people in similar circumstances.

There are other important tax issues: having appropriately progressive rates of taxation; distributing the tax burden fairly among different income groups; reducing the deficit. But they are all separate issues and the linking them would kill them all. The Bradley-Gephardt plan to maintain the current tax distribution and raise the same amount of revenue is logically consistent and strategically necessary. (If we are not to have Bradley-

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Gephardt, then the Treasury's tax reform plan also provides fundamental, necessary changes.)

What, then, is a person's genuine self-interest in taxation? Getting a lower rate than everyone else? That is not possible for all of us, is it? Why not a fair, simple system that treats everyone equally, that promotes better economic performance for each to share in, that encourages investors and entrepreneurs to focus on production, not tax savings. I would give up my tax loopholes to get it. I'd rather keep 72 percent of my income in a good economy than 75 percent of it in today's economy, which is crippled by our tax system. That's both good political philosophy and genuine self-interest.

The writer, founder and chairman of the Roussett Center, a public-policy research organization, is managing partner of C&D Commodities. He contributed this to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Egyptian Role

Regarding the opinion column "Mideast: Pitfalls of U.S. Activism" (April 15) by Fouad Ajami:

Mr. Ajami's views on Egypt's efforts toward peace in the Middle East are incorrect and misleading. Egypt, with or without the Camp David accords, is the same country that supports and is supporting the rights of the Palestinian people. Egypt has never used this support to achieve what Damascus and others want to achieve without caring about the plight of the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Yes, Egypt is facing tremendous economic problems and Egyptians know very well that these problems

Armed but Unprepared

"Sci-Fi History" was certainly an apt heading for Rosemarie Gaultier's assertion in a letter to the editor (March 19) that "we in Germany have been taught . . . that Russia was not armed when Hitler broke his treaty with it and invaded." There is no question that, owing to one dictator's miscalculation of another, Stalin's

What Israel Wants

Regarding "Right Is the Wrong Way" (Letters, April 8):

John Whitebeck is quite right in questioning the necessity of having the Arabs recognize "Israel's right to exist," but not for the reason he gives. The word "right" does indeed have "unavoidable moral connotations,"

Peace Through Violence

No matter how the politicians play with numbers and distort the slaughter in Vietnam, I still question how killing your enemies and sacrificing your children can bring peace.

PAUL FINLAYSON
Soultz-sous-Forêts, France.

No Option But to Love The Bomb

By Philip Geyelin

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland— "We've come to love the bomb, so to say."

Standing alone, those words could get a European politician or diplomat in a heap of trouble. But they fit sensibly enough in the context of what the British ambassador in Washington, Sir Oliver Wright, was seeking to explain in a recent speech here entitled "The NATO Alliance: A European View." The occasion was the 25th annual Naval Academy Foreign Affairs Conference and the ambassador was making a point of more than passing interest as President Reagan gears up for his European tour in early May.

He was talking about the difference between Europeans' view of the world in general (and of the Soviet Union in particular) and that of most Americans. Having experienced conventional war in a way that Americans have not, he argued, most, if by no means all, Europeans are certain of the danger of conventional war by the threat of nuclear retaliation.

Left by geography with no alternative, Sir Oliver argues, Europeans have also adopted over the years a less apocalyptic way of thinking and talking about the threat to their neighborhood than the Reagan administration conveys when it speaks of the comparatively minuscule Soviet presence in Cuba and Nicaragua.

The contrast was made more vivid by the character of the conference, which brought invitees from 140 universities. They were a diverse, intelligent lot, engaging in intense and well-informed round-table debate.

But, Sir Oliver aside, the rest of what was served up was hardly what you would call a balanced diet for hungry young minds. Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, deputy assistant to President Reagan for national security affairs, opened things up with the White House line.

"World War III has already begun," he warned. "In the form of state-sponsored terrorism." He urged the students to think deeply about how to fulfill our "moral obligation to support freedom fighters."

The keynote address was delivered by the newly Republican Jeanne Kirkpatrick, the former ambassador to the United Nations. For an hour, she belabored the Nicaraguan case. But she paled by comparison with President John R. Silber of Boston University, whose Democratic Party affiliation was supposed to have given bipartisan coloration to the Kissinger commission on Central America.

Ranting the dominoes until you had to wonder whether we would all live out the night, he cited a weak and unreliable Mexico as the final domino, and tossed out an estimate of between \$50 billion and \$100 billion as the cost of defending America's southern border (at the expense of NATO and the rest of the world) if the United States failed to support the Nicaraguan "contras."

At the end, you had to wonder which was the superpower, the defender of Western security, cool, confident and in command, and which was the once-great empire, now living with its continental NATO companions under the guns of the Warsaw Pact—the United States or Britain? Sir Oliver tried to straighten it out: "You are our friendly neighborhood superpower. Thank God for America, say I."

But the ambassador gently questioned whether most Americans understood Western Europe any better than they understood the Soviet Union. Acknowledging the potential power of European peace movements, he noted that the European allies were nonetheless deploying intermediate-range nuclear missiles on schedule. Tackling the "burden-sharing" issue head on, he argued that Europe provided 90 percent of the ground forces, 90 percent of the armored divisions, 80 percent of the combat aircraft and 80 percent of the tanks defending the central front.

He sees this as "the front line of the free world," and the world's "most dangerous" area because it contains the "greatest concentration of lethal weapons anywhere."

The Europeans, he insisted, were well aware of the Soviet Union's excessive military strength, aggressive policy and dark, worldwide designs. "It is our business to match its strength and frustrate its objectives." But he found it possible to take some comfort in Soviet weaknesses: economic, ideological, systemic.

"If the Russians are undeniably 'imperialistic and aggressive,' they also come across to those who have lived alongside them for centuries as cautious, defensive, possessed of a 'siege mentality' based on repeated invasions." Sir Oliver urged Americans to take some of these contradictions into account.

You do not have to buy all of this to understand the European perception of the Soviet mind-set. In a certain sense, the Europeans have the best seats in the house.

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U.S. Urges Basic Trade Reforms

Wants a Japanese Import Policy, Not Short-Term Relief

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — In tackling the U.S.-Japanese trade crisis, the Reagan administration says it is looking beyond quick relief for troubled American industries and is pressing Japan for fundamental reforms that would permit more imports from Western Europe and the Pacific Basin as well.

Congressional pressure for import curbs to protect U.S. manufacturers, the officials indicated, is being used by the Reagan administration to seek long-term changes in Japan's commercial practices to save the global trade system.

This presentation of Reagan administration policy, apparently foreshadowing the U.S. position at next month's economic summit of seven industrialized nations, emerged in a private meeting of officials, parliamentarians and in-

dustrialists from the United States, Japan, Western Europe and Canada in Brussels on April 13 and 14. The meeting, known as the Quadrilateral Forum and hosted this year by the Center for European Policy Studies and the Paul-Henri Spaak Foundation, was marked by unusually forthright discussion because participants could not be quoted without permission.

At the meeting, William E. Brock, who is to become secretary of labor next month after serving for six years as the top U.S. trade negotiator, stressed the Reagan administration's readiness to pass up short-term Japanese concessions and hold out for fundamental reform in Japan.

When a Japanese participant said his government probably would offer to reduce exports to the United States, Mr. Brock commented: "I was sorry to hear my

Japanese friend offer voluntary export restraints. That's not what I want to hear. What I want to hear is a Japanese commitment to import to a lot more, and to do it for your own sake."

Viscount Etienne Davignon commented: "What American officials are saying is this: We are willing to renounce our short-term advantages, the quick fix which scores us points with our public opinion, we are serious enough to hold out for a serious solution to save the system" of world trade.

Until this year, Mr. Davignon represented the European Community in trade negotiations with the United States and Japan. He and other European officials frequently have vented their frustration at seeing Japan provide trade relief to the United States while continuing to flood Europe with exports.

For example, Japan's latest round of market-opening measures was characterized as "a suit cut for Uncle Sam" by Willy De Clercq, EC commissioner for trade issues.

But Mr. Brock said he did not expect the Japanese "necessarily to buy U.S. products while the dollar is so strong."

"But don't tell me," he added, "you can't buy more from Taiwan, or Singapore, or Europe, or anybody."

All the American participants, while agreeing with the Japanese that U.S. foreign trade had been hurt by federal budget deficits and a strong dollar, constantly returned to their contention that Japanese trading practices undermined the world trading system.

"We can't have free world trade with the world's No. 2 economic power importing almost only oil and other raw materials and exporting manufactured goods," said Rimmer de Vries, head of the international economics department of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.

"You have responsibilities, too," he added.

After decades in which exports have led Japan's economic growth, Western participants said, Tokyo's attitudes on trade need to be shaken to their cultural roots. The Japanese, they said, need to see trade as a cooperative venture, not just bloodless warfare.



GETTING THE WORD — Japanese business executives, from right, Takashi Ishihara, president of Nissan Motor; Akio Morita, chairman of Sony Corp.; and Tadashi Sekimoto, president of Nippon Electronics Co., listened Monday as the minister of international trade and industry, Keijiro Murata, urged them to buy more foreign goods.

Free-Trade Agreement Is Signed by U.S., Israel

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States and Israel have signed an agreement that will eliminate all trade barriers between them within 10 years, a move that President Ronald Reagan hailed as adding "a new dimension to the special relationship between our countries."

After they signed the agreement here Monday, William E. Brock, the U.S. trade representative, and Ariel Sharon, the Israeli minister of industry and commerce, toasted each other with kosher champagne from California and Israel.

"Our two countries are bound to benefit from this agreement," Mr. Sharon said. He called it "an additional milestone in U.S.-Israeli relations" and said it will "foster greater unity and friendship between our two nations."

Mr. Brock predicted that two-way trade between the United States and Israel, now \$3.5 billion, will quadruple in three years as a result of the agreement.

The accord had been approved by Israel's Knesset, or parliament. Congress has 60 days to approve the agreement once it is submitted by the president, probably later this week.

The signing ceremony was held during the annual meeting of the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, which has been lobbying to make sure the agreement wins congressional approval.



William E. Brock

The free-trade pact was one of a number of military and economic concessions made by President Reagan during his November 1983 meeting with Yitzhak Shamir, Israel's prime minister at that time, in an effort to help the Israeli economy and strengthen strategic ties between the two nations.

Under the agreement, areas of the two countries' economies that are considered especially sensitive to imports will escape the immediate effects of duty-free status, but within 10 years they will have been phased in.

15 More Reported Dead in Indian Caste Violence

Reuters

NEW DELHI — At least 15 persons were killed and 80 wounded Tuesday in street battles involving the police and rival groups in Ahmedabad, capital of the west Indian state of Gujarat, the Press Trust of India reported.

It was the worst day of violence in the recent flare-up of a bitter campaign to end government policies that reserve jobs and college

places for minority groups. During clashes involving the police and supporters and opponents of the policies, people were stabbed, shot, stoned and burned to death.

The violence, in which 35 persons have died in the past week, is the gravest law-and-order problem faced by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi since his election four months ago.

Troops took over most areas of

Ahmedabad on Monday night when the police went on a rampage after a colleague was hacked to death. Some policemen attacked journalists and the offices of newspapers that have criticized their handling of the unrest despite the deployment of troops, the imposition of an indefinite curfew and the arrest of thousands of rioters.

The Press Trust of India said that sporadic clashes broke out late Monday night while troop reinforcements were taking up positions. From sunrise, the violence grew in intensity and spread through the city as rioters ignored the curfew, the news agency said.

The agency said that seven persons died from burns, three from stab wounds, two from stonings and three from bullet wounds.

Ramesh Menon, an Ahmedabad journalist, said that the streets were littered with dozens of burned-out cars and bicycles as hundreds of

small shops and houses smoldered from arson attacks.

Mr. Menon said that the clashes mainly involved groups of several hundred people fighting pitched battles with stones and rags soaked in gasoline. He said the worst violence Tuesday was in outlying suburbs and slum areas, strongholds of poorer residents who benefit from the policies being challenged.

The Gujarat violence first flared in February, three months after the announcement that government job and university quotas for untouchables and other underprivileged castes would increase from 31 percent to 49 percent.

Students, mainly from upper-caste Hindu families, assert that the quotas deprive them of jobs and college places on merit.

Rioters attacked pedestrians who were not involved in the controversy and most shops and offices were shut. Mr. Menon said, "It has become a free-for-all," he said.

BBC to Pay Dietitian £1.2 Million

In England's Costliest Libel Award

The Associated Press

LONDON — The British Broadcasting Corp. agreed on Tuesday to pay a dietitian more than £1.2 million in court costs and libel damages, the highest amount ever incurred in an English libel case.

Dr. Sidney Gee, a weight-loss specialist, brought action against the BBC, alleging that its entertainment and investigative TV series, "That's Life," portrayed him in a

1983 program as "a profiteering, unscrupulous quack." The BBC denied the charge.

Dr. Gee's lawyer, Michael Beloff, told the court that the BBC had accepted that the program had included incorrect information. Mr. Beloff said that its reporters entered Dr. Gee's London office and interviewed him in front of his staff and patients.

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'The Party' Revival Savagely Funny but Weaker in Casting

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON—To mark the departure of Laurence Olivier from the National Theatre 11 years ago, one might have expected a *Leaves* or at any rate a *Prospero* breaking his staff and bidding a long farewell to all his greatness; instead, in a typically and splendidly quixotic gesture to new drama, Olivier chose to make his last stage appearance as

some very nasty things to that perception.

Griffiths' characters now seem as distant from us as players in some Restoration comedy: stylized relics from a pre-Thatcher world, they have dated even faster than the Paris uprising that brings them together, and it would probably require a new Chekhov to set them in the correct melancholy of their lost ideal.

THE BRITISH STAGE

the hard-line Trotskyite Glaswegian John Tagg who in Trevor Griffiths' *'The Party'* has one of the longest speeches in 20th-century theater.

That speech and that farewell tended to overshadow the rest of John Dexter's production, though it was infinitely more strongly cast in the lower registers (with Denis Quilley and Frank Finlay, among others) than is the first revival of the play, now in the Royal Shakespeare Company repertoire at the Barbican.

'The Party' is set in London during the Paris uprising of 1968, and its title does double service: The party in question is both social and political, and the bulk of the evening is taken up with a debate between a group of socialist tendencies about the present state and future hopes of Marxism in a capitalist world.

When first seen, the play was set five years in the past but its characters had an immediate topicality; they all seemed to add up to a savagely intelligent comment on mid-1970s impotence. But the passing of another decade has done

nothing to change the play's

operate, and at that point in this Ron Daniels staging we are still almost an hour away from the end. Rees has gone hugely in confidence and hollow-eyed anxiety since the Warwickshire opening last summer. Accustomed as we have become to directors' Hamlets, it is good to see a production solidly built around actors. In the new casting of John Stride as Claudius and Christopher Benjamin as Polonius the company has been considerably strengthened, while Virginia McKenna remains the most heart-rendingly beautiful Gertrude of recent times.

Michael Frayn's new translation of *'Three Sisters'* at the Royal Exchange in Manchester also runs more than three and a half hours, and Caspar Wrede's production is inclined toward the end to be not so much slow as stopped altogether. This nonetheless remains an evening of considerable delight, first because Frayn as a comic dramatist and a Russian speaker is unusually qualified to bring us Chekhov, whether reconstructed (as in his *'Wild Honey'* at the National) or, as here, in utter fidelity.

Moreover, Wrede has gone for some intriguing Scandinavian casting, so that we get Espen Skjoberg, Norway's answer to Ralph Richardson, playing the doctor and Sven-Bertil Traube, a leader of the Danish national theater, as Vershinin. Niamh Cusack, youngest member of that remarkable Irish acting family, makes an English stage debut of haunting beauty and power that bodes nothing but good for the Desdemona she is to play soon at Stratford.

Amid all this, the other two sisters — Emma Piper as Olga and Janet McTeer as Masha — are a little overshadowed, especially since Nicholas Blane as the fat and feeble Prozorov brother and Cheryl Prime as his ghostly wife acquire a center-stage strength that is also unusual.

This is therefore a play about one sister and a great many starchy supporting characters, but none the less, Di Seymour's superlative setting manages huge banquet tables, sunlit summer gardens and a blazing inferno some streets away with equal brilliance, and the echo of Cusack's "If only we

could know" will be hard to forget.

At Greenwich, a rare revival of Arthur Schnitzler's *'Intermezzo'* confirms Sheila Gish as one of the greatest actresses of her generation (a truth long known by theatergoers in Greenwich and Hammer-smith) but lands us once again on that bloody Viennese carousel where the same two characters keep coming around to the front with monotonous regularity.

Schnitzler's twin obsessions with theatricality and closed-circuit sexuality are here wrapped around a marital struggle between a conduc-

tor and a soprano who may or may not be about to perform together or apart in bed or on the concert platform. Schnitzler's apparent conviction that we can be made to care about what happens to them, when nothing else in his play happens at all, strikes me as both arrogant and turgid, but an intelligent translation by Robert David MacDonald and a loving production by Christopher Fettes manage to make one forget at moments for that most of its duration *'Intermezzo'* is like being trapped in a corner at a cocktail party by both the Macbeths just after they have decided not to kill Duncan after all.

Rage Marks New Play About AIDS

By Frank Rich
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The blood coursing through *'The Normal Heart'*, the new play by Larry Kramer at the Public Theater, is boiling hot. In this fiercely polemical drama about the private and public fallout of the AIDS epidemic, the playwright starts angry, gets furious, then skyrockets into sheer rage.

Although Kramer's theatrical talents are not always as highly developed as his conscience, there can be little doubt that *'The Normal Heart'* is the most outspoken play around — or that it speaks up about a subject that justifies its sense of urgency.

hear only one side of inflammatory debates. But on occasion the stage seethes with the conflict of impassioned, literally life-and-death argument.

When the hero, Ned Weeks (Brad Davis), implores his peers to curtail sexual activity rather than risk contracting AIDS, an equally righteous activist vehemently counters that this would negate years of fighting for the freedom to practice homosexual love. While the logic may be with Ned, Kramer allows the antagonist, wounding played by Robert Dorfman, to give full ideological and emotional vent to an opposing point of view.

Much to his credit, Kramer makes no attempt to sanitize AIDS; the scenes featuring the disease's suffering victims are harrowing. The playwright is equally forceful when he passionately champions a proud homosexual identity "that isn't just sexual."

Davis has the unenviable assignment of playing a shrill public scold, and one admires the actor's refusal to sentimentalize him. But he seems vacant in his reposed romantic scenes with D. W. Moffett, whose characterization of a reporter is the most complex and moving of the evening.



Paul Bley: "Repetition is anathema to me."

Paul Bley: Carving Out His 'Places' and 'Areas'

By Michael Zwercin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — After interviewing the composer and bandleader Carla Bley, a journalist asked her to recommend a music composition teacher. Bley answered, laughing: "Why don't you marry Paul Bley?"

Paul Bley, who wrote songs with his now-former wife and has also been married to and worked with the singer and songwriter Anne Peacock, is not easy to find. He splits his time between a farm in New York state, a Greenwich Village studio, several houses in Florida and four month-long tours of Europe a year. He works in the United States only when he gets his price, which has not been very often recently.

He also spends extended periods in hiding: "With all those video channels plugged into your house — old movies, concerts, a jazz channel — everything on the tube, it's pretty hard to leave it." He added, laughing, "Especially if you're living in the mountains and it's snowing."

Musically, playing mostly solo acoustic piano, he has been disappearing into abstract, intellectual, totally improvised explorations of what he calls "areas" or "places." "Don't expect tunes or licks. An 'area' can be an ostinato, a tempo. 'I can play a good 'place' for a year or two," Bley said.

Bley was born in Montreal in 1932, studied at the Juillard School of Music, played with Charles Mingus, Ornette Coleman, Don Cherry and Jimmy Giuffrè, was a key member of the cooperative Jazz Composers Guild and, in the mid 1960s, accompanied Sonny Rollins — a formative experience. "At that time Sonny was legendary for playing long tunes. If there was a three-hour set it would be one three-hour tune. Sonny would play for an hour and 15 minutes. How do you play after somebody has been soloing for an hour and 15 minutes? You can't just play four choruses. You're going to have to go on for at least half an hour. That raised a lot of questions of form in my mind, because repetition is anathema to me."

He formed a recording company in the 1970s, Improvised Artists Inc. (IAI), which released 20 albums. (He has recorded almost 100 albums for various labels, including the classic "Footloose," with Savoy.) IAI also shot more than 100 hours of live concert videos. Bley said he was "sitting on" the unreleased videos because "right

now they're too easy to pirate. I'm waiting for the video disk to be developed, because that way they can be sold cheap enough so that people will not want to copy them, and they'll lose fidelity copying them. Right now, you put out a video, it's like giving everybody a free master."

The company is inactive because he "got tired of dealing with O.P.C.," other people's careers. "I'm not sure an artist should work on other people's careers. But it is an education to find out what goes on on the other side of the desk. I think a lot of musicians are unnecessarily paranoid about record labels. They often think they are getting cheated when they are not. They don't understand the numbers."

Bley knows how to make himself scarce. He almost disappears before your eyes. His normal speaking voice is a barely audible whisper. His answers are elusive, opaque; you must continually ask for explanations.

This acoustic piano connoisseur was an early experimenter with synthesizers. Last month he played a Yamaha DX-7 in quartet with Steve Swallow, John Scofield and Barry Altschul at New York's Lush Life club. It was a challenge he approached as he approaches art and life in general — with intellectual preparation.

"If you work in a genre you have to study the history of that genre. Solo piano has its history, electric groups have their history. I always try to find out what's been done, or rather where there's something left undone, so to speak, and try to fill the spaces."

But the accent is mentally, not musically, intellectual. He never practices: "The question is what to play. Practicing doesn't lead to that. Thinking about it leads to it. If you haven't yet thought of what to play, how can you practice it? If you practice scales and arpeggios and Mozart you'll come on stage and play that. There's no preparation for real-time performance except real-time performance."

"The future is predestined by all the moves you've made so far. Musically, at least, I don't think about the future at all. It's got to be a surprise. The other day I heard a tape of a concert I'd done two days earlier, and you know, I didn't recognize the pianist. That was wonderful."

Paul Bley: Angers, France, May 4; Geneva, May 8; Umea, West Germany (near Dortmund), May 10; Essen, May 14; Amsterdam, May 16.

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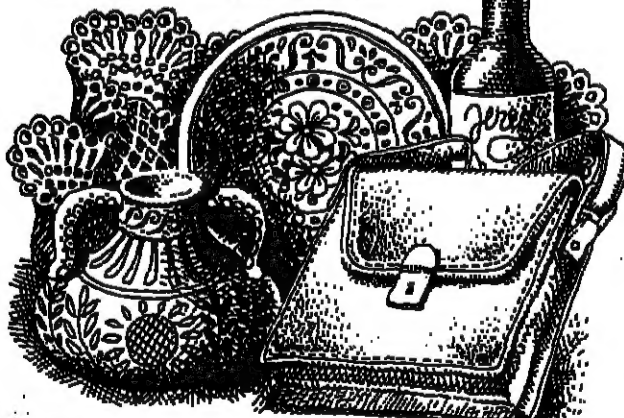
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What if you sunburn easily?

Spend part of each day indoors.

In shops, for instance, selling choice leather, lace, porcelains, antiques and art.

Or come indoors to see things money can't buy. In the great museums of



Spain are displayed troves of priceless treasures.

Or stroll in the shade of castles and palaces, mosques and alcazars.

Spain has thousands of ways to tempt you in, out of the sun.

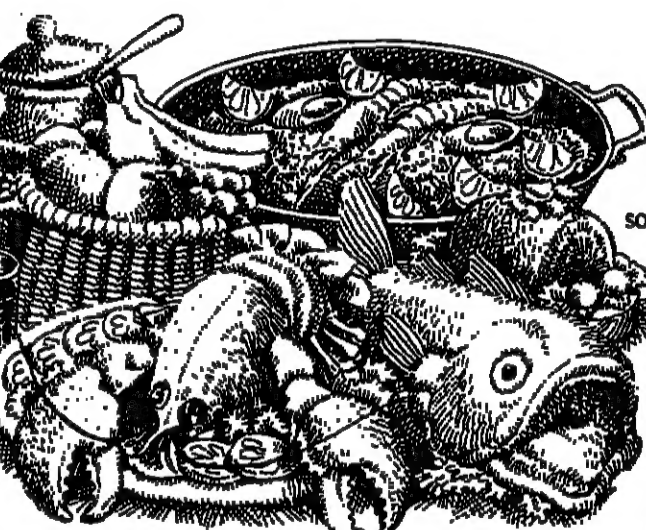
What happens after sunset?

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regional wines keep them perfect company.

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What's to do at night between fiestas? If night clubs, casinos, ballet, opera, jazz, folk music, discos, rock music and flamenco dancers don't interest you, there really isn't very much.

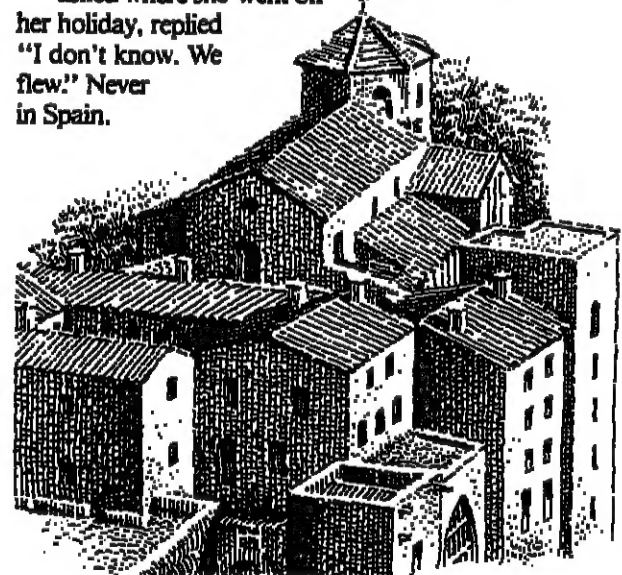
Perhaps people-watching at an outdoor cafe while sipping a rare sherry might catch your imagination. Or you could just go to your room and read a book.

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INSIGHTS

Shultz-Weinberger Feud: A Source of Key U.S. Policy Stalemates

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Thunder rolled across the flight deck of the French aircraft carrier *Clemenceau* in the eastern Mediterranean. One by one, 14 Super Etendard jet fighters roared skyward and banked toward Lebanon. Their mission: to retaliate for the suicide truck-bombings of the French and American military headquarters in Beirut that had killed 59 French paratroopers and 241 American servicemen.

Until that day — Nov. 17, 1983 — the raid had been conceived and planned as a joint French-American effort to attack targets near the Lebanese town of Baalbek, a stronghold of pro-Iranian Shiite Muslim militiamen believed by the Central Intelligence Agency to have been involved in the bombings.

President Ronald Reagan had authorized U.S. Navy fighter planes attached to the 6th Fleet to join the air strike, a decision that has remained one of the better-kept secrets of the Reagan administration.

But the French carried out the strike alone. The American planes never took off. The exact reasons remain classified, but this much is certain: A mission championed by Secretary of State George P. Shultz, viewed warily by Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger and approved by the president was aborted because the final go-ahead order was not issued in time by the Defense Department.

According to Michael L. Burch, a Pentagon spokesman, Mr. Weinberger was not personally responsible for that decision. Some White House officials say otherwise, insisting that the defense secretary tacitly agreed to have the mission scrubbed. But at the very least, the incident serves as a dramatic example of the battles that have raged over foreign policy during the last two years, in no small part because Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger have disagreed, often openly, on a variety of major issues.

A White House official tells, for example, of a White House meeting in 1983 when Mr. Shultz, frustrated by Mr. Weinberger's reluctance to apply more military pressure against Syria, said, "If you're not willing to use force, maybe we should cut your budget." Mr. Weinberger, according to one of his aides, seemed intentionally to taunt Mr. Shultz about the failure of the 1983 agreement between Israel and Lebanon that the secretary of state had personally negotiated.

THE sources of the conflict between the two men are partly institutional: The State Department's mission is to seek diplomatic accommodation, sometimes through the selective application of American military force abroad. The Defense Department, directly responsible for defending the nation's security against hostile powers, is often more conservative about improving relations with the Soviet Union and less willing to commit American forces to combat.

The differences between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger reflect very different backgrounds and temperaments and a longstanding professional rivalry. "There is a personal edge to the disputes between George and Cap that is much sharper than previous feuds," says a veteran national security official. "These guys have been rivals for 15 years."



Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, left, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz.

The competition dates back to 1970, when Mr. Shultz was director of the Office of Management and Budget in the Nixon administration and Mr. Weinberger was his top deputy. Later, both men worked for Bechtel, a giant construction company in San Francisco, with Mr. Weinberger again in a lesser position.

At times, Mr. Weinberger has clearly chafed at the disparity. Joseph LaRocca, who worked in the budget office in the early 1970s, recalls, "Cap became so frustrated with his lack of clear authority that he finally insisted that George sign a memorandum designating him as the acting director when George was out of town."

Now, in its latest incarnation, the Shultz-Weinberger relationship provides a vivid example — perhaps the clearest in recent history — of the interaction of personal factors with government policymaking.

The Shultz-Weinberger disputes, coupled with a lack of clear direction from the White House, have produced, and continue to produce, stalemates over key foreign policy and defense issues.

For example, Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Shultz and their aides fought endlessly during Mr. Reagan's first term over what position on arms control to take to the bargaining table in Geneva. When the arms talks resumed last month, American negotiators were given unusually broad instructions by Mr. Reagan, in part be-

cause Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger remained divided over what sort of deal to offer the Russians.

Similar disputes led to a still-unresolved impasse over how to deal with the Sandinists in Nicaragua, with Mr. Shultz favoring diplomatic initiatives and Mr. Weinberger advocating an increase in U.S. pressure on the regime.

THE relationship between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger is complex and subtle. Mr. Shultz, 64, is by nature and training a professor, mediator and private man. He prefers conciliation to confrontation. Often impassive — a colleague describes him as "sphindlike" — he is a man of enormous self-assurance.

Mr. Weinberger, 67, is a litigator, a politician, altogether more of a public personality. He seems to thrive on confrontation and, like his idol Winston Churchill, can be totally unyielding in defense of principles he considers important, such as sustained growth in the defense budget. Unlike Mr. Shultz, Mr. Weinberger does not radiate a sense of being at peace with himself and his position.

Some ideological differences have seeped into the Shultz-Weinberger relationship as Mr. Weinberger has adopted the hard-line, anti-Soviet position of many in the Reagan administration. In this, he also has been heavily influenced by the anti-Soviet views of his key aides. Mr. Shultz, while hardly a pushover on Soviet

issues, favors a more flexible approach designed to reduce superpower tensions.

Institutional factors make some conflict between the secretaries of state and defense and their aides inevitable. But the differences between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger have not always fallen within reasonable limits.

Their first major clash was over an embargo on overseas sales of certain kinds of oil and gas equipment, a move intended to slow down construction of a natural-gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Europe. Mr. Weinberger fought to maintain the embargo; Mr. Shultz opposed it as harmful to Washington's relations with its European allies, and eventually it was dropped.

As a means of forcing the Sandinists to stop sending military supplies to the guerrillas in El Salvador, Mr. Weinberger favored increasing pressure on Managua — increasing American support for the Nicaraguan rebels and conducting large-scale U.S. military maneuvers in nearby Honduras.

Mr. Shultz, while not opposed to military pressure, advocated a diplomatic approach as

well, including direct negotiations between Washington and Managua. The result of this divergence, as many government aides acknowledge, has been an often inconsistent and confusing foreign policy stance in that area.

THE differences and tensions between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger came to a boil in 1983 over the question of what the United States should do in Lebanon.

Mr. Shultz was committed to the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. According to aides, he felt that the United States had to see through its obligations or suffer a serious setback to its policies in the Middle East and its prestige worldwide.

Soon he and Mr. Weinberger were tangling. As the situation in Lebanon deteriorated, particularly after the Oct. 23, 1983, truck bombing of the U.S. and French military headquarters, Mr. Shultz advocated military retaliation. Mr. Weinberger opposed any escalation of force, arguing that it could lead to a war with Syria.

In late 1983, the president's top national security aides — meeting as the National Security Planning Group, an informal committee of the National Security Council — held a series of sessions in the use of force by the United States whether the use of force by the United States should be escalated beyond the shelling by the battleship *New Jersey* and other vessels positioned off the Lebanese coast. Mr. Weinberger, according to participants, refused to budge, a stance that was particularly irritating to Mr. Shultz, trained as he was in the arts of mediation and conciliation.

Mr. Shultz and Robert C. McFarlane, the president's national security adviser, eventually succeeded in persuading Mr. Reagan to approve the air strike with the French. Mr. Shultz, according to his aides, was frustrated and discouraged when American participation in the raid was aborted.

The question of how to respond to terrorism in Lebanon was raised again last month when the Reagan administration, at Mr. Shultz's urging, warned that Washington would retaliate against Iran if it executed American hostages kidnapped by Lebanese extremists influenced by the Khomenei regime in Iran.

The public bickering between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger, in the view of many foreign policy analysts, has done little to enhance American prestige or influence abroad. The White House clearly has the power to put an end to the Shultz-Weinberger disputes, but Mr. Reagan's leadership style does not generally include knocking heads to settle differences. He prefers to set the overall objectives and tone of the administration and leave the details to others.

MR. Weinberger initially had a major advantage over Mr. Shultz in such an atmosphere, since his relationship with Mr. Reagan was of much longer standing. Mr. Weinberger had far greater access to the president. But top people on the White House staff have worked hard to redress the balance. Ac-

cording to Michael K. Deaver, White House deputy chief of staff, he and James A. Baker 3d, the former chief of staff, were able to increase Mr. Shultz's access to the president.

During the last year, Mr. Shultz has been able to develop those all-important alliances within the administration, and the recent change in command in the White House staff was a lucky break for him. Mr. Shultz and Donald T. Regan, the new chief of staff, are old friends. On most issues, Mr. Shultz has found another ally in Mr. McFarlane who, according to some of his aides, is often frustrated by Mr. Weinberger's intransigence.

The Shultz-Weinberger struggle has proceeded on two basic levels. They have fought about large issues that determine the overall direction of the nation's foreign policy and they have fought over specific steps to implement policies. Today, according to observers, Mr. Reagan's foreign policy goals reflect Mr. Shultz's views in several areas. A senior White House official, for example, says, "George has prevailed recently in the sense that the president has endorsed his general agenda of resuming the Geneva negotiations and looking for ways to push forward the peace process in the Middle East."

On the other hand, the White House seems to have adopted the tougher line on Nicaragua espoused by Mr. Weinberger, and neither man has put his stamp on the arms control issue.

Moreover, even on some issues where the Shultz view seems to be in the ascendancy, the president has failed to endorse specific steps to implement those policies in deference to Mr. Weinberger's opposition. For example, the American negotiators were sent to Geneva without instructions as to precisely what reductions in arms in the Soviet nuclear arsenal would be acceptable to Washington as part of an arms control agreement.

Mr. McFarlane is generally credited with engineering a reduction in some of the outward signs of turmoil. An example of Mr. McFarlane's peacekeeping mission, according to a senior administration official, was his decision to involve Mr. Reagan at an early stage of the discussions leading up to Mr. Shultz's January meeting with the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko.

Mr. McFarlane's goal, the official says, was to make sure that everyone in the administration would understand that the president really wanted arms talks to resume. And, in fact, harmony was achieved. But as a senior official points out, the agenda of those talks dealt primarily with procedural matters, not the substantive arms control issues that must be worked out before any final agreements can be reached.

Few authorities believe that recent confusions in U.S. foreign policy can be resolved until the Shultz-Weinberger war is ended. But in spite of the efforts by Mr. McFarlane and others in the administration, the prospects for such a resolution are slim.

"Everyone over here wants them to work together instead of arguing," says a White House aide, "but we know it won't be easy."

Too Many Secrets Lead to Leaks, U.S. Officials Find

By Richard Halloran

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The following paragraph, taken from a memorandum setting out objectives for the U.S. Navy's 1986 budget, was classified "Secret." In its entirety, it reads:

"The navy must continue to attract and retain sufficient numbers of high quality, skilled and motivated people. Compensation and quality of life improvements must be competitive in the job market. Ways must be found to reduce requirements for administrative functions, reduce personnel turbulence and permanent changes of station moves."

In context, the paragraph was one of four under the heading of "General Programming Objectives." One instructed planners to ensure that the navy was ready to fight "today, across the decade and beyond the turn of the century." Another said that deployments around the world would continue. A third, also in its entirety, ordered, "Take maximum advantage of our technological superiority." The four paragraphs were in a document given to a reporter by someone who hoped to influence policy. All were marked "Secret."

Why these paragraphs were classified secret is not exactly clear. For the secret classification, according to Executive Order 12356, "shall be applied to information, the unauthorized disclosure of which reasonably could be expected to cause serious damage to the national security."

Could the disclosure of an effort by the navy to enlist and keep good sailors be reasonably expected to cause "serious damage" to the national security of the United States?

Or is this a classic case of the extent to which some government officials abuse, misuse and overuse the authority to keep information secret, thereby rendering the system almost meaningless at times?

Whatever the answers, the Reagan administration, which has vigorously sought to reduce the flow of government information into the public domain, seems lately to have concluded that the classification system itself is part of the problem because so many people, in and out of government, have lost respect for it.

The new attorney general, Edwin Meese 3d, said recently: "We have far too much classified information in the federal government. A lot of

things which shouldn't be classified are, and therefore there is a kind of bo-hum attitude toward the protection of national security information."

He urged that the system be tightened up "so that only material that really has to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or national security is classified." He asked the news media to cooperate in making sure that information was not "improperly disclosed."

There is considerable evidence that the system has major problems. In the vaults of the Defense Department alone are 1.2 million documents classified "Top Secret," the highest of the routine classifications for information that supposedly would cause "exceptionally grave damage" to national security if it got out.

Categories of Classified U.S. Data

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Although no law authorizing government officials to classify information has been adopted by Congress, an executive order signed by President Ronald Reagan on April 2, 1982, permits the following categories:

- Top Secret — Information that could cause "exceptionally grave damage to the national security" if released.
- Secret — Information that could cause "serious damage to the national security" if released.
- Confidential — Information that could cause "damage to the national security" if released.

In addition, there are classifications more sensitive than "Top Secret" with code names such as "Umbra" that are themselves secret, as are the various categories of information they cover. Some documents are marked for limited distribution or for "eyes only," meaning the addressee alone.

Information dealing with cryptology or nuclear matters has additional categories as does information involving intelligence sources and methods. An old Washington saw holds that the most sensitive classification is "Born Before Reading."

Information is classified for a variety of reasons, only a few of which relate unquestionably to national security.

A small portion is so marked to prevent technology from falling into the hands of adversaries, to preserve a negotiating position, to conceal military operations or to protect intelligence sources and methods. Dean Rusk, secretary of state in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, once estimated that 5 percent of the information fell into those categories.

Much data is classified to obtain advantage in political infighting in a city where, as the cliché holds, information is power. Some documents are stamped "Confidential" to cover up shortcomings, especially in the testing of weapons.

Large amounts of information are classified out of habit. In Korea, a reporter asked if an infantry company was at full strength. That information was classified, an officer said. But a chart tacked to the wall behind the first sergeant's desk gave complete details. In the Indian Ocean, an officer aboard the aircraft carrier *Constellation* was asked when sailors would have liberty in port. Ship movements were classified, he said. But a sailor had a clipboard marked "Perth, 16 days."

Many disclosures of information come from senior officials seeking to influence a budget debate, the outcome of an election.

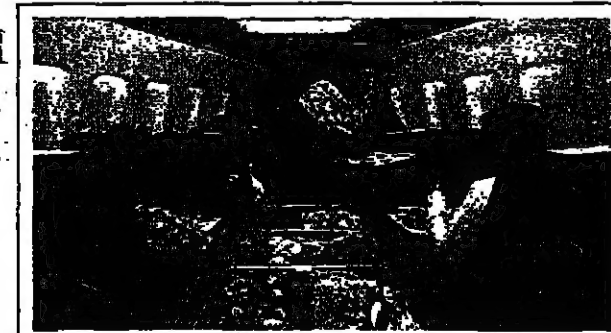
Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger said in a speech that the Soviet Union had placed listening devices made with American technology near a submarine base. He was seeking to support his case for cutting off the flow of technology. Until then, the discovery of the device had been secret.

The Heritage



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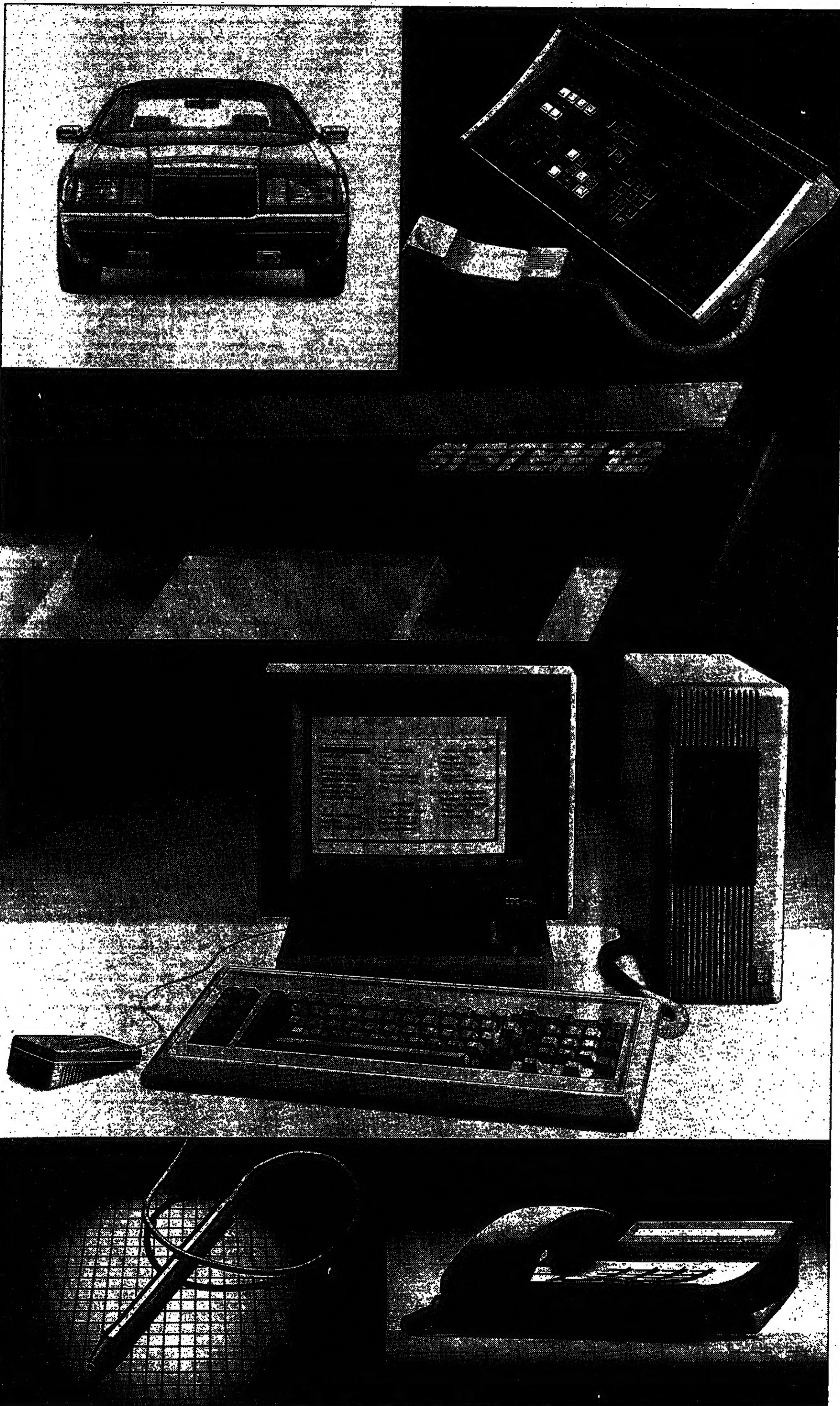
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Herald Tribune

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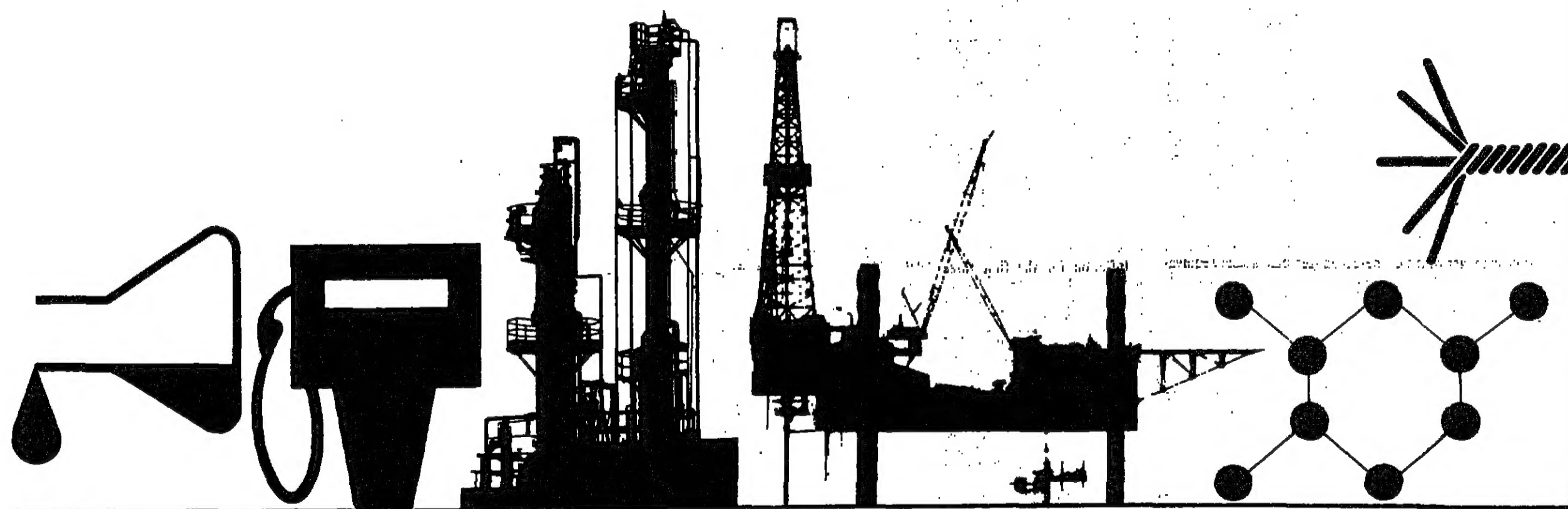
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Amoco Corporation

AMEX Stock Index			
High	Previous Low	Close	Total P.F.
231.64	229.64	229.52	228.8

[illegible]

Prices Rise Sharply on NYSE

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Stock prices moved ahead Tuesday on the heels of a late rally by the market's blue chips. Trading volume picked up from its recent sluggish pace.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials rose 12.15 to 1,278.71, its best gain since March 19 when it climbed 21.42. Tuesday's increase also lifted the average to its highest level since it stood at 1,280.37 on March 6.

Advances led declines by a 3-to-2 margin on the New York Stock Exchange and the composite index rose 0.63 to 105.43.

Big Board volume swelled to 108.92 million shares from 79.93 million in the previous session. At the American Stock Exchange, the market value index fell 0.21 to 229.31.

Prices generally had been mixed until the final hour, when the Dow Jones industrial began moving up sharply. Most of the over-the-market then followed suit.

The late upturn came despite developments that might have been considered bearish for stocks.

The Commerce Department said Tuesday that March factory orders for durable goods fell 2.3 percent, the third decline in four months and another indicator that the U.S. economic expansion is weakening. Many investors are worried that the slowing economy will erode corporate earnings.

In addition, interest rates rose in the money markets, reversing their recent declines. For example, the closely watched rate on overnight loans between banks climbed to 8 percent from 7 3/4 percent late Monday.

Separately, the Labor Department said consumer prices rose 0.5 percent in March. Despite its gains, the market continued to be a "mixed bag," said Thomas Ryan, of Kidd Peabody.

"The market is still in a very unsettled period," he said. "A trend is not going to emerge in the short-run."

Analysts said the new data just added investor confusion about the economic outlook. "We've been going through a tug-of-war for the last month and a half," said John Brooks, Shearson-Robinson-Humphrey, Atlanta, where investors trying to decide whether the economy is headed for recession or whether it is entering a slower growth phase.

"If you were really going into a recession, we would not be in this range, we'd be trading under 1,200 right now," he added.

The market has been hovering in a very tight trading range; said Harry Vilcek, of Sutro & Co. Palo Alto, California. "And the catalyst for breaking us out of that range is going to be a lower interest rate," he said.

General Motors was off fractionally after reporting net earnings of \$3.26 a share, down sharply from \$5.11 a share in the year-ago quarter. Ford and Chrysler were slightly lower.

Johnson & Johnson was higher in active trading after announcing first-quarter net of 78 cents a share, compared to 78 cents a share the year-ago quarter.

Data General was off sharply after reporting second-quarter net of 34 cents a share compared to 55 cents a share in the year-ago quarter. (AP/Wide World)

To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 27, some items in the Market Summary above are from 3 P.M. New York time instead of the usual 4 P.M. Also because of the time difference

some other items elsewhere in the Business Section are from the previous day's trading. We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements.

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**SOCIETE GENERALE
\$ US 50.000.000,-
FLOATING RATE
NOTES DUE 1991**

For three months, April 18, 1985 to July 17, 1985, the rate of interest has been fixed at 9 % P.A.

The interest due on July 18, 1983 against coupon nr 24 will be \$ US 22,75 and has been computed on the actual number of days elapsed (911) divided by 360.

**THE PRINCIPAL
PAYING AGENT
SOCIETE GENERALE
ALSACIENNE
DE BANQUE
15, Avenue Emile Reuter
Luxembourg**

(Continued on Page 14)

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Honda Net Rose 35% Last Year

United Press International

TOKYO — Spurred by brisk car sales overseas, Honda Motor Co. reported Tuesday a record consolidated net for the year ended February.

The company said net rose 35 percent to 128.5 billion yen (\$527.4 million), from 95.58 billion yen a year earlier. Sales increased 16 percent to a record 2,752 million yen from 2,374 million yen, with exports accounting for 73.5 percent of the rise.

Auto exports rose 20.5 percent from a year earlier to 865,000 units though domestic sales declined 4.2 percent to 387,000 units, the Japanese company said.

Hoechst Posts 48% Increase in Net

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Hoechst AG of West Germany reported Tuesday a 48.5-percent increase in 1984 net income to 1.35 billion Deutsche marks (\$433 million) from 900 million DM a year earlier.

World group revenue, benefiting from buoyant overseas demand and a strong dollar, totaled 41.46 billion DM, up 11.5 percent from 37.19 billion DM a year earlier. Hoechst said its pretax world group profit surged 90 percent in 1984 to 2.85 billion DM from 1.96 billion the year before.

The chemical group said it would raise its dividend on 1984 results to 9 DM from 7 DM. The increase had largely been discounted on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange and consequently failed to boost Hoechst's share price Tuesday. The

company's shares closed 80 pence down, at 214 DM.

The pretax result outpaced the 50-percent rise to 2.52 billion DM in pretax profit reported earlier by BASF AG, the second of the "big three" West German chemical companies.

On Tuesday, BASF reported a 73-percent jump in world group net to 895.4 million DM in 1984 from 517.2 million DM a year earlier. The company, as expected, also said it was lifting its dividend to 9 DM from 7 DM. Its share price ended 10 pence higher at 205.7 DM on the Frankfurt exchange.

Bayer AG, rounding out the big three, is expected to announce a parallel dividend rise to 9 DM from 7 DM. Earlier this month, the group reported a 34.9-percent rise in group pretax profit to a record 2.9 billion DM in 1984, up from 2.16 billion DM the year before.

Rolf Sammer, Hoechst's chairman who shortly will be replaced by fellow board member Wolfgang Hilger effective June 4, said that West German chemical industry sales were up 4 percent in the first quarter this year and should remain strong, albeit falling short of the 11-percent increase in revenue posted last year.

Mr. Sammer is approaching retirement age and has been nominated to take a seat on Hoechst's advisory board.

Bethlehem Steel Posted Wider Loss In First Quarter

The Associated Press

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania — Bethlehem Steel Corp., the third-largest steel producer in the United States, said Tuesday that its first-quarter loss climbed to \$62.1 million from \$54.6 million a year ago.

The company said the price of steel has continued to fall since the last quarter of 1984 and its losses in steel operations rose from \$36 million during last year's first quarter to \$40 million for the same period this year. Steel shipments increased by 17 percent over the previous first quarter.

The operating loss was softened by \$6 million because more valuable material was being sold from inventory, the company said. It added that the corporate loss was reduced by \$11 million by adjusting employee-benefit costs to reflect previous overfunding.

People Express Posts Loss

The Associated Press

NEWARK, New Jersey — People Express Airlines, citing the expenses of trying to establish an expanded route structure, Tuesday reported a first-quarter loss of \$18.8 million in contrast to profit of \$18,000 a year earlier. Revenue was \$195 million, up 80 percent.

Unocal Alters Defense Against Bid by Pickens

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Unocal Corp. said Tuesday it would buy back 50 million shares of its stock for \$3.6 billion, whether or not the group headed by T. Boone Pickens Jr., the chairman of Mesa Petroleum Co., proceeds with its hostile bid.

The announcement made changes in an earlier defensive measure, in which the 13th-largest U.S. oil company had said it would buy back 87.2 million shares of its stock, or 49.9 percent of its shares, only if Mr. Pickens succeeded in his attempt to purchase the other 50.1 percent.

The California oil concern is offering securities valued at \$72 a share for its stock. Mr. Pickens is offering \$54 a share in cash in his current bid for 64 million additional shares.

Mr. Pickens's group, Mesa Partners II, criticized the initial Unocal offer as too conditional and claimed it was designed to confuse shareholders prior to Unocal's annual meeting next Monday.

Vernier-Palliez Is Named To Post in Poclain of France

By Brenda Hagerly
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Tenneco Inc. has appointed Bernard Vernier-Palliez as president of the supervisory council of Poclain SA, the unprofitable French maker of hydraulic excavators.

In addition, Mr. Vernier-Palliez was named to the European advisory council of Tenneco, which, through its I.L. Case Co. subsidiary, owns 44 percent of Poclain. Tenneco is based in Houston and has interests that include oil, natural gas pipelines, shipbuilding and construction and farm equipment.

Mr. Vernier-Palliez began his industrial career with Renault and became president of the French automaker in 1978. From 1982 to 1984, he served as France's ambassador to the United States.

As head of Poclain's supervisory board, he succeeds Pierre Bataille, who heads a group of shareholders that is in the process of acquiring a hydraulic parts division of Poclain.

Crédit du Nord has named Pierre Barbès director-general. He will succeed Gérard de Saint-Blancat, who is to assume new duties at the Paris-based bank in October. Mr. Barbès currently is a director-general adjoint.

Philips Chairman To Step Down

Reuters

EINDHOVEN, The Netherlands — Europe's largest electronics company, Philips NV of the Netherlands, said Tuesday that its president and chairman, Wisse Dekker, will step down next April.

Philips said Mr. Dekker, 60, would be succeeded as chief executive officer by Cor Van der Klugt, now vice-president and vice-chairman of the management board. Mr. Dekker will become chairman of the supervisory board.

Gulf & Western Industries Inc. of New York has named Alan R. Fields vice president of its entertainment and communications group. He has been a director of

Paramount Pictures (U.K.) Ltd., a unit of Paramount Pictures Corp., which is a member company of the Gulf & Western group.

We are pleased to announce the formation of

Cerepfi

Compagnie Européenne de Représentation Financière

This company will service European institutions in their brokerage activities on the U.S. various securities markets and will clear transactions with Alex. Brown & Sons Inc., Members of the New York Stock Exchange and other leading Exchanges.

Cerepfi in which the Bessemer Group (U.S.A.) is an investor will also conduct a financial engineering and corporate finance business.

The initial board of Cerepfi will consist of: Claude H. Cellier, Chairman, Arthur de La Grandière Vice-Chairman, who are the founders of Cerepfi. John R. Whitmore, President of the Bessemer Group, will represent his group on the Board. The other Board Members are Dominique Chatillon (France) and John R. Read (United Kingdom).

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China Lures Foreigners

(Continued from Page 11)

pockets the difference. Foreign companies complain this is indirect taxation. The Chinese argue that foreign companies undervalue Chinese managerial talent.

American Motors Corp. is at present involved in a dispute on this point with Beijing officials. Beijing Jeep Corp., its Chinese joint-venture, has nine expatriates on its managerial staff and nine Chinese managers. The Chinese joint-venture partner has asked AMC to pay Chinese managers the same salaries as expatriate managers.

As the dispute continues, AMC has deposited the equivalent of nine U.S. managerial salaries in a reserve account. "We will decide what to do with the money later," says a spokesman for the U.S. automaker. AMC has invested \$8 million in cash in China, plus technology valued at \$3 million.

Written into most licensing agreements are provisions to train Chinese managers and to eventually replace expatriate staff with Chinese staff.

Kabi Vitrum AB Stops Output of Growth Drug

By Juris Kaza
International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Kabi Vitrum AB, one of the world's largest makers of human-growth hormone for treating dwarfism, said Tuesday that it was halting production of the substance because a death has been traced to a similar hormone made by a U.S. producer.

The halt came on the eve of a possible announcement of a cooperation agreement, or possibly a merger, between the state-owned company and Fermenta AB, a fast-growing maker of products for the antibiotics industry.

Lars Eric Boettger, Kabi's vice president for medical affairs, said the company was suspending sales of crescomone, produced from pituitary glands taken from cadavers, after it was determined that a young man in the United States died of a rare nerve disease. The victim was treated for dwarfism as a child with growth hormone produced under the auspices of the National Institutes for Health.

Dr. Boettger, a physician and professor of medicine, said Kabi

could lose at least 100 million kronor (\$11.4 million) in sales as a result of the suspension of sales of the hormone. Last year, sales of growth hormone accounted for about 300 million kronor of total sales of 1.5 billion kronor. He said that tests to determine whether Kabi's hormone, also extracted from cadavers, was safe could take as long as two years.

Analysts said it wasn't clear how the suspension could affect Kabi's negotiations with Fermenta. The withdrawal of the hormone made form pituitary glands could speed the testing and marketing of Kabi's synthetic-growth hormone, somatom, which is produced by recombinant DNA techniques.

Dr. Boettger said the fatal nerve disease was transmitted from the cadaver and was not caused by any biochemical property of the hormone.

Fermenta shares were unchanged at 324 kronor Tuesday. The company's board meets Wednesday to consider a cooperation or a possible merger with Kabi.

Goldsmith Sets Sights on Crown Zellerbach

(Continued from Page 11)

Aspirin gambling casinos in Britain.

His biggest holdings in the United States are Grand Union, an East Coast supermarket chain, and about 1.7 million acres of timberland that remained after he took Diamond International apart and sold off its various divisions.

Zellerbach, his latest target, is a once-singish company that has undergone radical surgery of its own since Mr. Creson moved up to the top position more than three years ago.

Under Mr. Creson, Zellerbach has reduced its work force to 19,000 from 28,000, sold its money-losing Canadian operations and

pumped \$800 million into desperately needed mill modernization.

Mr. Creson also pruned Zellerbach's product line to eliminate such low-margin commodities as newsprint, pulp and kraft paper, which is used to make brown paper bags.

Nevertheless, the company's earnings have remained lackluster. Zellerbach posted net income of \$86.9 million, or \$2.61 a share, in 1984, down slightly from a year earlier, as improved earnings from paper, container, specialty packaging and distribution operations were offset by depressed conditions in the timber and wood industry.

Analysts say Mr. Creson inherited a company that had been severely weakened by years of mismanagement. His predecessor, C.R.

Dahl, who retired in 1981 at the age of 60, skimped on capital improvements and left Zellerbach saddled with some of the most antiquated mills in the industry, critics say.

One of Mr. Creson's first acts was to get the board to slash the dividend on common stock in order to divert cash toward capital spending. The dividend was cut 57 percent to a \$1-a-share annual rate from the previous \$2.50. Though it served its purpose, the move made Zellerbach shareholders restive and added to the company's vulnerability to a hostile takeover.

"My surmise is that the likes of Sir James recognized that most of the major surgery has taken place and that the company's earnings potential is in place," said one source close to Mr. Creson.

GM Profit Falls 33%

(Continued from Page 11)

Class E stock totaled 63 cents a share, GM said.

For the final quarter of 1984, GM earned \$877 million, or \$2.71 a share, on sales of \$20.9 billion.

Roger B. Smith, GM chairman, and F. James McDonald, president, attributed the automaker's decline from year-ago levels to the "front loading" of design and engineering for future model programs.

They stressed that stronger sales and volumes are evidence that GM's basic earning power remains strong.

Worldwide sales of vehicles to GM dealers increased 2.8 percent to 2.38 million cars and trucks, compared with 2.31 million a year ago. Domestic sales of cars and trucks increased 5 percent to 1.67 million from 1.59 million units in the year-ago period.

The two top officials said that domestic sales are still on target at 15 million units for 1985, and predicted another outstanding year for the automaker.

BANQUE VERNES ET COMMERCIALE DE PARIS

On April 11th, 1985, the Board of Directors met under the Chairmanship of Mr. Gilbert Lafargues to close the accounts for the 1984 financial year.

Total assets amounted to 14,843,000,000 francs compared with 12,254,000,000 francs on December 31, 1983, an increase of 21%.

Net banking income advanced more than 15% to 430,000,000 francs as a result of improved interest earnings and increased bank service commissions.

With overheads barely 8% higher, the gross operating result before depreciation and amortization and exceptional income, provisions and costs was up more than 50% compared with 1983.

Despite this encouraging performance, the bank's net result turned into a loss of 369,800,000 francs due to provisions of 459,100,000 francs, 75% of which were for real estate operations.

This stemmed from the increased vulnerability of a number of property developers, which was already noticeable last year, and that of a number of real estate operations initiated by group companies several years ago.

Routine provisions aside, there was also the effect of the additional reorganization of the Hong Kong subsidiary and the appreciation of the dollar.

The Board of Directors convened a General Meeting to approve an increase of 370,000,000 francs in equity capital through the incorporation of current account facilities extended by the Government and the Suez group.

During this meeting, it was also announced that the bank's balance sheet had been strengthened by a participating and convertible shareholder's loan issue of 120,000,000 francs, under the terms of an agreement between the Government and the Suez group.

Thus, the increase of the shareholders funds and equivalent funds from 261,000,000 francs to 381,000,000 francs will enable the bank to continue its expansion in satisfactory conditions.

We are pleased to announce that the following have joined our International Division

JEAN-CLAUDE GONNEAU

Senior Vice President and Sales Manager, Paris

GILBERT BAERISWYL

Vice President, Geneva

BEAT ZOZZO

Vice President, Geneva

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette

April 24, 1985

COMMERZBANK



»Once the mind is set on something any challenge can be met«

Healthy profitability maintained in 1984

Fee-earning business expanded
Balance sheet structure further improved

Commerzbank again achieved outstanding results in 1984. Its continued good performance strongly reflects significant further improvements in its balance sheet structure. Above all, the Bank considerably stepped up its customer business both at home and abroad, in particular scoring success through the reinforcement of its domestic retail position.

Consolidated total assets rose from DM 113.2 billion to DM 122.7 billion. All sectors operated profitably, the Group nearly attaining the record earnings level posted in 1983. This enabled Commerzbank to repeat the 12% dividend to its 140,000 shareholders, while again making substantial loan loss provisions and markedly strengthening its reserves. The Group's equity base was thus raised from DM 2.92 billion to DM 3.14 billion.

Fee-generating activities are assuming an ever more important part in the Bank's earnings performance, both nationally and internationally. Foreign commercial business, especially export-related transactions, turned in sound gains. Commerzbank also broadened its engagement in investment banking, lead-managing 26 foreign DM bond issues and co-managing 53 others. Trust business, including

portfolio management and broker/dealer services, registered sturdy growth. Own-account activities once more contributed notably to the year's results, as did the operations of the Bank's foreign branches and subsidiaries.

Backed by solid financial and human resources, Commerzbank is active around the clock, around the world. Its international presence, which now includes some 70 outlets in over 30 countries, is to be extended this year through a wholly-owned subsidiary in Zurich and a fourth US office in Los Angeles.

Commerzbank Group Highlights

	1984 in DM billion	1983 in DM billion
Total assets	122.7	113.2
Borrowed funds		
up to 4 years	78.7	71.8
4 years and over	38.5	36.4
Total lending	90.3	84.6
Capital and reserves	3.1	2.9

For further information, please contact:

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D-6000 Frankfurt/Main, West Germany,
Telephone: (69) 1362-1, Telex: 411 246

Branches and Subsidiaries: Amsterdam, Antwerp, Atlanta, Barcelona, Brussels, Chicago, Hong Kong, London, Luxembourg, Madrid, New York, Osaka, Paris, Rotterdam, Singapore, Tokyo. Representative Offices: Bahrain, Beijing, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Caracas, Copenhagen, Jakarta, Johannesburg, Mexico City, Moscow, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Sydney, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto.

Pan Am-United Pact on Pacific Routes Jolts Airline Industry, Raises Questions

By Richard Wilkin

NEW YORK — The airline industry has been jolted by the agreement that could transfer the historic Pacific operations of Pan American World Airways to United Airlines.

If there was one point on which experts agreed after Monday's announcement, it was that a minimum of 12 to 18 months will be needed before the chance can take effect.

The outcome depends on decisions of the federal government. And those decisions are bound to be critically affected by the positions of Japan and other Pacific Ocean governments and of U.S. airlines directly or potentially involved in trans-Pacific competition.

Beyond the issue of government approvals, the biggest question posed by industry observers was what the effect would be on the long-term future of Pan Am. Underlying that uncertainty was a nostalgic sadness at the truncation of a global enterprise that had been synonymous with U.S. aeronautical prestige and influence.

It was Pan Am, under the sometimes erratic but visionary leadership of Juan Trippe, that pioneered trans-ocean airline operations. In fact, Mr. Trippe began his long-range, over-ocean flights across the Pacific, not the Atlantic.

The results of that move, made in the mid-1930s with giant flying boats, was the securing of facilities at such places as Guam and Wake Island that were to prove of tremendous value in World War II.

Consummation of the agreement with United would mean that no single U.S. airline would carry the U.S. flag to all major areas around the world. Some industry specialists even raised the

EC Jobless Total Declined in March

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Unemployment in the European Community fell in March to 11.8 percent of the labor force from 12 percent in February, the community's statistics office, Eurostat, reported Tuesday.

The number of people registered as unemployed fell 317,000 to 13.3 million last month, the lowest total since last December.

The total is not seasonally adjusted and excludes Greece, where jobless criteria are not comparable with those of the other EC member nations.

The March report said the biggest declines in unemployment were in West Germany, with a drop of 137,000; France, with a decline of 65,000, and Britain, down 56,000. Italy, with an increase of 3,000 jobless, was the only country to show an increase.

Ireland continued to have the highest unemployment rate, at 17.8 percent, down from 18.1 percent in February. Luxembourg again had the lowest rate — 1.7 percent compared with 1.8 percent in February.

percent in February.

EXPERTS SAYING?

FEET WATCH

BY RORHBACH

THURSDAY'S IHT

Over-the-Counter

NASDAQ National Market Prices

April 23

[illegible][illegible]

WHAT ARE THE EXPERTS SAYING?

READ

WALL STREET WATCH

BY EDWARD RORHBACH

IN EACH THURSDAY'S IHT

Floating Rate Notes

April 23

[illegible]

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Try the new experience of floating across

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24

(Continued on Page 17)

SPORTS

Rous: Globetrotter On a Straight Road

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — "Leave it!" yelled Stanley, who had been assigned to guard the net simply because he stood head and shoulders above the rest.

"Nine times that afternoon the ball entered the gawky teenager's goal. When on earth could have suspected that here were the beginnings of a love affair destined to

ROB HUGHES

outlast three-quarters of a century? Who could have imagined that Stanley would do more in his way than nourish and shape soccer than ever?

That great Brazilian will surely be among millions, literally millions, wishing they could pay tribute at Sir Stanley Rous's 90th birthday party in London on Thursday. Given half the chance, the birthday boy will cut through the pomp and ceremony (which he adores) with self-deprecating humor about his days as a pioneering referee. And he will ask but one thing — that the game should somehow convey its sense of fun.

"I'd age down not blues in vision. By Wednesday he will have seen something like 110 matches this season, the latest being a European semifinal.

European club competitions, now multimillion dollar affairs, grew from seeds planted exactly 30 years ago by this Englishman, together with an Italian and a Swiss. All those games, indeed soccer on all continents this past half-century, are or should be played according to rules redrafted by Rous. They are referred to as principal (known as the diagonal system, because the referee operates between diagonally placed lines) formulated by Rous.

The satirical that began important matches to billions at a time came outside Sir Stanley's influence. So did the jet travel that has recently taken him to speaking engagements in Toronto, Zurich, Moscow, Paris, Amsterdam, Glasgow and, as guest of honor, Singapore during the Asian Cup.

Some schedule for a 90-year-old. Some globetrotting for a true-blue amateur born the son of a village grocer and grandson of the local vicar. Perhaps being able to chuckle at himself for letting in nine goals on his first school outing has been the quality sustaining him — that quiet old British ability to keep one's head while all around are losing theirs.

If Rous never lost the tranquility that came from a boyhood among farmers and fishermen, his Suffolk rustic life was smoothed into the careful enunciation you hear from the chairman's chair, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

The august, sometimes authoritarian Rous was well suited as the schoolmaster he became, as well as the rising administrator who led

George VI by the arm at cup finals. For genuine services to sports, Rous received the king's knighthood after the 1948 London Olympics.

By then he was long since done with stooping to pick balls out of his net (a twice-broken wrist in his college days) and with traveling as a referee. He had already exchanged schoolteaching for the secretaryship of the English FA (from 1934 to 1962), and chaired the British Central Council for Physical Recreation.

And he was just warming up. In 1961, at 66, he really took off as president of FIFA, soccer's international authority. His rule was that of a colonialist, giving Asia and Africa into FIFA's fold, as indeed he had used his diplomacy to bring postwar Germany into European soccer.

Rous has dined a global lifetime on refereeing tales. Only last week he was spinning the one about a player who accused him of blindness. What did you say? Oh, dead as well, are you? And the one about the spectator shouting abuse.

"Who," Rous demanded, "is refereeing — you or I?" The reply: "Neither of us."

Somewhere he retained a streak of the gullibility he displayed as a 14-year-old goalie. When the referee's whistle was first pressed into his hand, he recalls asking the Norwegian team captain (who had put it there) when he should blow it. "When I tell you," came the reply. In his autobiography, "Football Worlds," Sir Stanley observes: "It was not surprising that Norwich was everything."

"You can't laugh in this game anymore," Rous sighs. "Everything is so grim, so deadly earnest, so argumentative. It's the money, I suppose. Winning is everything. All this talk of bribery. . . . Oh dear, so disappointing."

A man in his dotage, out of step with modern times? "Maybe I'm old-fashioned," concedes Rous. "But I always followed the philosophy of my first boss, Sir Charles Clegg, then chairman of the FA, that a man cannot get lost on a straight road."

Not lost, but perhaps taken from behind. Retirement crept up on him before he was ready. He was, after all, a mere 79 when he was deposed as FIFA's president in 1974.

He had sought one more four-year term, and believed until too late the Brazilian Joao Havelange's word that he would never stand against Sir Stanley. But stand Havelange did, and the Africans, whom Rous thought he had helped most, gave their crucial votes not to the old schoolteacher but to the Latin American lawyer.

Rous had done the missionary work. Havelange proffered promises of large-scale soccer development courses on a Coca-Cola trolley. And although Rous accepted



Sir Stanley and the World Cup

the post of honorary president, he declined Havelange's suggestion of naming the World Cup the Rous World Cup.

Similarly Rous killed at the source an English suggestion that FIFA ought to charge a fee for the use of its laws, warning that since the copyright was in his own name, such a course "would have lined no pocket but my own."

The way soccer and sport in general have developed, perhaps that does suggest Sir Stanley's values are bygone. The greed of his sport today is such that, despite the superfluity of tournaments that reduce even European Cup finals to

penalty shootouts, yet another non-sensical trophy appears.

On August 21, France and Uruguay will play one another as champions of the continents. It will be hyped as yet another pseudo-World Cup and, now that money alone is the sporting god, it has the blessing of those who rule.

I only hope it is not during Stanley Rous's lifetime that the real World Cup — the one he felt should not bear his name or any other — becomes the Coca-Cola Cup, the Camel Cup or the Cinzano Cup. Even Sir Stanley might not convince us of a funny side to that.

VANTAGE POINT/Thomas Boswell

At the Top of His Game, Langer Bidding for a Place at the Top

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The day after he won the Masters last week, Bernhard Langer and his American wife Vikki stopped at a fast-food restaurant a few hundred yards from the Augusta National Golf Club. The Langers stood in line, ordered the chain's 2,157,345,768th burger, took a seat and eventually left. No one recognized him.

No one, that is, except a PGA tour official, Rick Carlson — who watched in amazement as nothing happened. "I knew Langer wasn't well known in America. But this was in Augusta. The next day."

Too bad Langer snatched his green coat almost before anyone knew he was in town. Langer has so appealing a player won such a large prize so quietly.

Langer never made the leader board until Saturday evening, when he was named to the top of the Sunday's back nine and didn't reach the top alone until he was playing the 71st hole. He was 68-66 over the final two days.

Now, by underlining his Masters triumph with a sudden-death victory Sunday at the Heritage Classic, Langer has given us a second chance to get to know him.

That's only fair. Langer is already the golfer without honor in his own land. With only one public golf course, West Germany barely knows he exists. In the voting for his nation's top sportsman in 1984, he wasn't nominated — despite being Europe's No. 1 golfer.

Langer's story is one Ben Hogan, Sam Snead and other rugged men of fierce ambition who learned the game as caddies in the 1920s and '30s would appreciate.

They would know what it feels like to carry a bag at age 8, to carry double before your teens and to leave school and turn pro at 14.

That's how Langer, the son of a bricklayer, did it.

They would know how tough a four-foot putt can be when the grocery money — and your chances of ever being a somebody — ride on it. They know where the yips are born.

So it was fitting that Langer was sitting in Everyman's Burger Joint. When he first made an international splash, finishing second in the 1981 British Open, he did it in cracked old golf shoes that most U.S. tour pros would be embarrassed to let their caddies wear.

Langer's made it big and fast the last few years in Europe, but when

the money comes as hard as it did for him, you grab it while you can.

Funny thing: The bigger his bank account, the smoother his putting stroke.

The reason Langer is blossoming now, at 27, is simple. He finally has the cushion of financial security — the margin of error that separates failure from disaster — that almost every NCAA hotshot on tour enjoys from his first day.

Back when Langer was scuffling, he had one of the worst cases of early-age yips on record. Once, in 1976, he rolled a 35-foot downhill putt off the other side of the green. Soon, he was double-hitting putts like an old man.

His affliction was so obvious that an English neurologist, Wolfgang Schady, cited Langer in a paper called Neurological Syndromes in Sportsmen. He speculated on a "dysfunction of the basal ganglia. . . ."

Golfers might diagnose the problem as an emptiness in the hip pocket. The more you want to be great, the more talent you know you have and the more fragile the economic shoestring by which your whole future hangs, the more the pressure is focused in your putter.

"In those years, the yips were always with me. It was a nightmare," Langer once told Dudley Douglass of the Sunday Times of London.

"I carried two putters at times," he recalled after his Masters victory, an admission that he would spot his focus a club just so he could have the option of forsaking one putter in mid-round. "I usually putt cross-handed inside 30 feet, even now. But which way I putt depends on many factors, including how I happen to feel at the moment."

In other words, to this day, Langer tries to keep his own synapses confused by changing styles.

"The best part of my game the last few weeks has been my short putting. I haven't missed anything

inside five feet. It's a great feeling," Langer said Sunday after three-putting once at the Masters and not at all at the Heritage. "I've only done it" — avoided three putts — "twice in my life, and to do it over here. . . ."

Langer never played in the United States until last year, and with Seve Ballesteros and Greg Norman, he's proved that the best of the world tour can also play with America's best in the '80s. In eight starts in 1984, Langer won \$82,465. So far in '85, he's won \$256,667 in 12 tournaments.

That's \$339,132 in 20 starts. Maybe the Masters and Heritage aren't that much different from the Irish, French, German, Spanish and Dutch opens, all of which he won last year.

So far, the jury remains out on Langer, as it does on Ballesteros and Norman. Like many non-U.S. players, Langer tends to be streaky. Just as Norman seemed unbeatable in the summer of '84, Langer has the magic now.

Langer is no obsessive student, no mechanic of the swing like Tom Watson or Jack Nicklaus. Rather, he is a gifted, gritty fellow who, when he's hot and confident, can hook an 8-iron out of a jungle and then chip in for a birdie — as he did at the 12th hole Sunday. He's such a dangerous character these days that he says, "I feel like I'm going to sink every chip shot."

It is extremely unlikely that he will dominate the U.S. tour any more than Ballesteros and Norman have, or that Gary Player did in his heyday. Like Langer, Player did his best in mid-round. "I usually putt cross-handed inside 30 feet, even now. But which way I putt depends on many factors, including how I happen to feel at the moment."

Instead, these slashing, gambling golf immigrants will continue to enliven their sport with a hungry heart style that would make Bruce Springsteen proud. Not to mention Sam and Ben.



Bernhard Langer: 'I feel like I'm going to sink every chip shot.'

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Monday's Major League Line Scores

Team	Score	Team	Score
Atlanta Braves	5-4	Los Angeles Dodgers	4-3
Baltimore Orioles	3-2	Minnesota Twins	2-1
Boston Red Sox	2-1	Montreal Expos	1-0
California Angels	1-0	New York Yankees	1-0
Cleveland Indians	1-0	Pittsburgh Pirates	1-0
Colorado Rockies	1-0	San Diego Padres	1-0
Florida Marlins	1-0	Seattle Mariners	1-0
Houston Astros	1-0	St. Louis Cardinals	1-0
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Petrol	7	4	.336	—	League.
Milwaukee	6	5	.545	1	ATLANTA—Catcher
Florida	7	4	.538	1	er, from Richmond
Illinois	6	6	.500	1½	League.
Easton	6	6	.500	1½	HOUSTON—Pitcher

